Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874. NUMBER 17.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, as assessed in Cambria County for the year 1874:

	Lic'se.		Lic'se.
ADAMS TOWNSHIP.			
Charles Heisel	$ 7 00	14 Porter & Kendy	7 00
George Orris	7 00		
ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.			
William J. Buck			7 50
BARR TOWNSHIP.			
John Solomon			7 00
BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.			
George R. Wike			7 00
CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.			
Simon Schroth	7 00	14 A. Walters	7 00
John Buck	7 00	18 A. A. Barker & Son	10 00
J. Werther	7 00		
J. W Sharbaugh	7 00	14 J. E. Maucher	7 50
L. H. Haag	7 00		
CAMBRIA BOROUGH.			
John Ryan	7 00	14 James Connell	7 00
John Kintz	7 00	14 Adam Pfaff	7 00
Joseph Stibich	7 00		
CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.			
Jacob Wildman	7 00	14 Louisa Aaron	7 00
Jesse Stormer	7 00	14 Mich'l Tobey	7 00
Johnstown Mc-		13 Nutter, Cunningham & Co	10 00
Lehmyer	7 00		
COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.			
John Bryan	7 00	14 John Adams	7 00
CROYLE TOWNSHIP.			
J. Stineman	7 00	14 J. C. Stineman & Co	7 00
J. Brown	7 00		
J. Wintruth	7 00		
CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.			
J. H. Nutter		14 S. M. Douglass	7 00
	10 00		
CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.			
B. Dunegan	7 00	14 J. Dysert & Son	7 00
CHEST TOWNSHIP.			
Joy & Son	7 00	14 Balt'r Helfrich	7 00
EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.			
Shaffer	7 00	14 Buchanan & Clark	7 00
James Egan	7 00		
Friedrich	7 00	14 A.W.Gochnour	7 00
Ward's list.	7 00		
EBENSBURG BOROUGH.			
J. Lloyd	7 50	14 Gittings Jones & Co	7 00
Griffiths	7 00		
Roberts & Son	12 50	14 Andrew Strittmatter	7 50
Gray	7 00	13 Geo. Hunter	10 00
Owens	7 00	13 Myers & Lloyd	10 00
J. Lloyd	7 00	14 S. H. Davis	7 00
Barker &		13 J. P. Thompson	10 00
	12 50	14 Jacob Thomas	7 00
Evans & Co	7 00	14 G. C. & K. Zahn	7 00
Roy & Son	10 00	14 C. T. Roberts	7 00
Boatman	7 00	14 E. J. Mills	7 00
FRANKLIN BOROUGH.			
Custer	7 00	14 J. W. Pringle	7 00
Gutter	7 00	14 Peter Rubritz	7 00
GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.			
Murray	7 00	14 P. Smith	7 00
Bradley	7 00		
GALLITZIN BOROUGH.			
Mills	7 00	14 T. J. Christy	7 00
Troxell	7 00	14 John Simmons	7 00
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.			
Murtagh	7 00	& Co	7 00
Berkett		14 D. Simmons	7 00
JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.			
Hay	7 00	14 Wm. P. Patton	7 00
Becker	7 00	14 Jacob Wild	7 00
		14 Andrew Moses	7 00
Litzenberger	7 00	14 Emil Young	7 00
Heiser	7 00	14 A. Burgraff	7 00
Creed	7 00	14 E. Zaug	7 00
Jordan	7 00	14 Chas. S. Ruth	7 00
Jones & Son	7 00	14 Griffith & Bro	7 00
		14 John Pendry	7 00
Myers &	7 00	14 V. Luther	7 00
Shepherd	7 00	14 Geo. Unverzagt	7 00
Mercer	7 00	14 Murphy & Co	7 00
Wagner &		14 T. & G. Gallagher	7 00
Kohler	7 00		
	7 00	14 L. Cohen	7 00
Brinker &		14 A. Montgomery	7 00
	7 00	14 Fred'k Mayers	7 00
Ashbridge	7 00	14 Bailey & Hay	7 00
Barnes	7 00	14 F. W. Kirlin	7 00
Barnhart & Co	7 00	13 F. W. Krepps	10 00
Mahoney &	7 00	13 S. J. Hess & Bro	10 00
	7 00	13 M. H. Nathanson	10 00
	7 00	13 D. Dibert & Son	10 00
		13 J. A. McKinney	10 00
Brinker &	7 00	10 T. G. Stewart & Co	20 00
L. Lenig	7 00	10 Benton & Tittle	20 00
Hensler	7 00	10 Dibert, Wayne & Co	20 00
Morrell			
	20 00	12 M. Bossart & Co	12 50
Hays	7 00	14 J. A. Benshoof	7 00
Trout	7 00	14 Wm. Berlin	7 00
Lever	7 00	14 Geo. J. Thomas	7 00
Stutzman		14 C. Heckroth	7 00
	7 00	14 D. & W. Dibert	7 00
		14 Miss J. Brinker	7 00
& Sing		14 C. G. Yost	7 00
		14 Jacoby & Rose	7 00
	7 00	14 W. P. Davis	7 00
Fisher	7 00	14 J. T. Kinney	7 00
Frazer	7 00	14 John Muller	7 00
Weaver	7 00	14 S. R. Varner	7 00
Wise	7 00	13 John Thomas	10 00
Beck	7 00	13 N. C. Wilder	10 50
McPherson	7 00	13 Howe S. M. Co	10 00
Barker	7 00	14 E. Pfeister	7 00
Hall	7 00	14 John Bloch	7 50
Runkle		14 Little & Dopp	7 00
Ott	7 00	14 F. Krebbs	7 00
Edgell	7 00	14 Jacob Fend	7 00
Smith	7 00	14 Wm. Levergood	7 00
Edwards	7 00	14 Wm. Caldwell	7 00
Foster &		14 Wesley Green	7 00
	10 00	14 Chas. Oswald	7 00
Hayes & Co	7 00	14 Christ. Kimple	7 00
Horne	7 00	14 John Porter	7 00
Murphy	7 00	14 L. Luckhardt	7 00
LORETTO BOROUGH.			
Hall	7 00	14 H. F. O'Fell	7 00
McAteer	7 00	14 Shields & Son	7 00
Bradley	7 00	14 A. J. Christy	7 00
Kaylor	7 00	14 Wm. Litzinger	7 00
MILLVILLE BOROUGH.			
McDyer		14 P. Rodgers	7 00
Neese	7 00	14 G. W. Stutzman	7 00
Ogden	7 00		
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.			
Neese	7 00	14 J. S. Baughman	7 00
Conrad	7 00	14 Shaffer & Co	7 00
Richey	7 00		
SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.			
Barr	7 00		
SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.			
Barr	7 00	14 James Bradley	7 00
Wilson	7 00	14 Christ Reich	7 00
Mitchell	7 00		
TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.			
McMurtrie & Co			7 00
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.			
McClarin		14 S. McKenzie	7 00
Gregg, Jr.	7 00	14 Martin & Co	7 00
Geisler	7 00	14 P. M. & J. Brown	7 00
Dysart	7 00	14 Mrs. E. McIntosh	7 00
Davis	7 00	14 Alice Hagan	7 00
	7 00		
WILMORE BOROUGH.			
Gooth	7 00	14 P. M. Wolesla-	7 00
Gilbert	7 00	gle & Son	7 00
Riley	7 00	14 Jno. McColgan	7 00
WHITE TOWNSHIP.			
Barnes & Co	7 00	14 Gates, Son & Co	7 00
Walters	7 00	14 Ramsey & Bro	7 50
R. Clark			7 00
WOODVALE BOROUGH.			
Beam			7 00
YODER TOWNSHIP.			
Beam			7 00

PATENT MEDICINES.

Coleagle & Son, Wilmore Borough $ 5 00

BREWERIES.

Geisel, Carrolltown Borough $15 00
Kemmer, Johnstown Borough 15 00
" " 15 00
" " 15 00
" " 15 00
Kress, Conemaugh Borough 15 00
Conemaugh Township 15 00
Cambria Borough 15 00
Washington Twp 15 00

TEN-PIN ALLEYS.

Wash. Washington Township $15 00
" " 15 50
Ebensburg 15 50

BILLIARD TABLES.

Wallace, Washington Township $15 50
McLain, Johnstown 50 00
" 40 50

Inventory will be held at the Treasurer's office, in Ebensburg, on **Monday, June 1st,** at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN B. ROSS, Mercantile Appraiser.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of T. P. O'HARRA, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased, late of the township of Munster, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. FRANCIS C. O'HARRA, Adm'r. April 10, 1874.-6t.*

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the late firm of DAVIS & GRIFFITH are requested to call and settle without delay, and all claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. A. J. DAVIS, Surviving Partner. April 10, 1874.-6t.

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Carroll Township:

H. HOPPLE, Supervisor, in acc't with Carroll Twp.

1874.	Dr.	
April 13.	To amount of Duplicate	$540 86
" "	" " Order of this date	90 93—$631 79
	Cr.	
" "	By exonerations	48
" "	" " 64 days' services at $1.50 per day	96 00
" "	" " amount of work done by taxables	535 31—$631 79

VINCENT REIG, Supervr, in acc't with Carroll Tp.

April 13, 1874.	Dr.	
To amount of Duplicate		$535 36
" Order of this date		69 76
" " "		1 55—$606 62
April 13, 1874.	Cr.	
By 54½ days' services as Supervisor, at $1.50 per day		81 75
" stone hammer		2 50
" exonerations		2 28
" amount of cash collected and expended on the roads		15 00
" per centage collecting cash		1 45
" amount work done by taxables		503 60—$606 58

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Treasurer and Collector of Carroll Township:

JOHN SNYDER, Treasurer and Collector.

April 18, 1874.	Dr.	
To amount of Duplicate		$264 44
April 18, 1874.	Cr.	
By order paid J. Litzinger (plank)		$11 60
By order paid E. Dishart	"	19 32
By order paid J. B. Miller	"	2 10
By order paid Jos. Gossbarger	"	6 20
By order paid J. Yost	"	3 80
By order paid H. Fuchs	"	6 00
By order paid R. Hite	"	4 00
By order paid Henry Mellon	"	4 50
By order paid V. Reig, Supervisor		69 76
By amount paid H. Hopple Supervisor, on order		50 00
By exonerations		1 88
By per centage collecting		13 22
By 2 days' services, at $1.50 per day		3 00
By order for plank		5 60
By order paid D. Eager (rent)		1 00
By order paid D. A. Luther, Auditor		4 81
By order paid S. A. Shoemaker, "		4 50
By order paid J. J. Thomas, T. Cl'k.		15 50—$228 29
Balance due Township		$ 36 15

Witness our hands, this 18th day of April, 1874.
J. J. THOMAS, S. A. SHOEMAKER, D. A. LUTHER, } Auditors.
Attest:—J. J. THOMAS, Clerk. [5-1.-3t.]

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the Borough of Ebensburg for the year ending 28th February, 1874:

	Dr.	
To amount of Duplicate, 1873		$1,184 18
" cash received from Weighmaster		114 75
" " " " sale of Toll House		277 41
" " " " Fines and License		52 00
" " " " G. A. Berry, late Burgess		15 00
" cash received from William Davis, late Treasurer		259 85
" cash rec'd for Rent of Market House		23 33
		$1,926 52
Cr.		
By exonerations to Collector	$ 7 04	
" commission paid Collector	58 85	
" " " Treasurer	12 92	
" cash paid Assessor	5 00	
" " " Return Judges	3 00	
" " " Borough Auditors	10 00	
" " " Fire Committee	30 00	
" " " Clerk to Council	40 00	
" " " Street Commis'ers	148 00	
" " " for Printing	21 75	
" " " Repairs to St'ts and Alleys	274 76	
" cash paid for New Crossings	80 00	
" " " " Borough Property, Lumber, &c	238 92	
" cash paid old indebtedness	112 54	—$1,016 78
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 915 74

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer	$ 915 74
" due from sale of Toll House	141 44
" " " Wm. Davis, late Tr'r.	40 07
	$1,097 25

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders	19 85
Balance in favor of Borough	$1,077 40

Witness our hands, at Ebensburg, the 16th day of March, 1874.
JOHN GITTINGS, JNO. E. SCANLAN, } Auditors.
[5-1.-3t.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Washington township, Cambria county, on **MONDAY, MAY 25th, 1874**, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which Wm. Tiley, sr., died seized, to wit:

No. 1.—The undivided third part of a tract of land known as the Ross property, situate in Washington Township, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Otho Styner, dec'd, D. J. Morrell, and others, containing **96 Acres**, more or less, with appurtenances.

No. 2.—A certain tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Jas. Conrad, Otho Styner, and others, containing **35 Acres**, more or less, with the appurtenances.

No. 3.—A certain tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Peter Moyers, R. B. Westbrook, and others, containing **52 Acres**, more or less, with the appurtenances.

No. 4.—A lot of ground situate in Washington township aforesaid, bounded by land of Wm. McCloskey, Thomas Hewitt, and others, containing **One-fourth of an Acre.**

No. 5.—A lot of ground situate in the village of Hemlock, Washington township aforesaid, bounded by the Old Portage Rail Road, Pennsylvania Rail Road, and land of John Hamilton and Wm. Tiley, containing **3 Acres**, more or less, with the appurtenances.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money in hand and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

WILLIAM TILEY, Adm'r of Wm. Tiley, sr., dec'd. [5-1.-3t.]

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Croyle Township for the year 1873:

ISAAC PAUL, Supervisor, in acc't with Croyle Twp.

	Dr.	
To amount of Duplicate		$501.65
	Cr.	
By amount of work done on roads	$422.09	
" 47 days' work at $1.50 per day	70.50	
" exonerations	1.00	
" amount returned to Commiss'rs	1.00	
" cash	7.06	—$501.65

GEO. KRIEG, Supervisor, in acc't with Croyle Twp.

	Dr.	
To amount of Duplicate		$543.50
	Cr.	
By amount of work done on roads	$423.85	
" exonerations	7.20	
" amount returned to Co. Com'rs	10.00	
" 26 days' work on roads at $1.50 per day	39.00	
" lumber for bridges, and probate	5.35	
" cash	1.27	—$496.00

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Croyle Township, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of settlement with the Supervisors of said Township.

DANIEL McGOUGH, ELIAS PAUL, JAMES A. SKELLY, } Auditors.
Attest—J. W. PRINGLE, Twp. Clerk. [8-3t.]

LAND for SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, at a low price,

52 Acres Timber Land,

situated in White township, Cambria county, Pa., the same being part of what is known as the

JEREMIAH MOSHER TRACT,

adjoining lands of Joseph Fry, Miles Davis, Rob't Stewart and John Glasgow.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase will please call on or address JAMES F. MILLIKEN, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

P. S. Any information that will lead to the conviction of any person cutting timber on the above tract will be liberally rewarded. [4-17.-6t.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.-27,'72.]

Winsome Maggie.

When winsome little Maggie
Comes dancing down the street,
The people smile upon her,
And pause, and kindly greet;

The white-haired parson gently
Lays hand upon her head,
The roguish doctor pinches
Her cheek so round and red.

The grim old judge's visage,
Forever in a frown,
Relaxes for an instant,
As, passing, he looks down.

The matrons stoop to kiss her,
The children, at their play,
Call out, as little Maggie
Goes tripping on her way.

Not e'en the dreaded gossip
Who through her half-closed blind
Peeps forth, with little Maggie
Has any fault to find.

When winsome little Maggie,
With basket on her arm,
In which her father's luncheon
Is wrapped so nice and warm—

When she enters the long workshop
And pauses at his side,
Quick down he lays his hammer
And turns in love and pride.

To look into her limpid eyes,
And stroke her sunny hair,
And jest and frolic with her—
Forgetting toil and care.

For the music of her laughter
And the mirth of her replies,
The while there's not a happier man
Or richer, 'neath the skies.

Ah well, it is a blessing
To have a heart so gay
That it keeps your feet a-dancing,
Your face alight alway.

And, that like winsome Maggie
It seems, where'er you go,
As if the clouds had parted
To let a sunbeam through.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Among the terrible phenomena connected with the vice of intemperance the one most to be dreaded is that least spoken of by temperance advocates; I allude to the delusion the unhappy victim of this vice is very frequently under—that he is haunted by a phantom, whose mission it is to prevent his return to the paths of sobriety. And this omission on the part of the temperance advocates is the more remarkable as the delusion is very common among habitual drunkards. In fact there is scarcely a physician of a lunatic asylum in England who has not had one or more cases of the kind under his notice.

This delusion has also a feature of interest about it distinct from its psychological phenomena. It frequently so much resembles the mediæval tales of individuals who had sold themselves to the fiend, and afterwards repenting of their bargain had endeavored ineffectually to break it, that one is almost tempted to believe that dipsomanin, imagined by our forefathers to be demoniacal possession, was a very common mistake in the middle ages.

Admitting this to be the case, it would be a singular study to trace out how many poor wretches have suffered at the stake for imaginary crimes connected with sorcery, which after all were merely the effects of habitual drunkenness bringing on this peculiar phase of insanity.

The particular phenomenon I allude to as common in the middle ages as well as in the present day is that the victim of drunkenness imagines that a phantom appears to him whenever he attempts to recede from his bargain with the evil one, or, according to our modern ideas, to return to the paths of sobriety, and, pertinaciously following him, drives the unhappy wretch to continue his habit till it forces him into the grave. So close did the affinity between the mediæval tales and the present drunkards phantom appear to me that I determined to make a collection of the latter cases in order at some convenient season to bring them under the notice of the public so as to add one more effort, and perhaps as fruitless as the many that have already been made, to stem the increasing misery occasioned by the vice of drunkenness. Circumstances, however, occurred which obliged me to delay the publication of the whole collection. One among the number, which may be taken as a sample of the rest, I now bring under the notice of the reader.

Some thirty years since there resided at X——, a flourishing city in the north of Italy, an English gentleman whom I will designate by the name of Smith, admitting that for obvious reasons it is an assumed one. At the time of my making his acquaintance he was between twenty-five and thirty years of age, of middle height, and although not decidedly handsome had a very intelligent cast of countenance. He was well educated, had naturally courteous manners, and was generous and charitable.

With all Smith's good qualities he had one besetting fault, which went far to neutralize his many virtues; or, to tell the strict truth, he was a confirmed drunkard. He had acquired the habit in England, and in Italy, where he was under little subjection to his family, it increased in intensity.

One of the results of this failing was that it shut him out from the better class of Italian society, by whom intemperance is justly considered as a filthy and degrading vice; while many of the worst portion of the Italian young men in the city collected round him, tempted by his great liberality and unbounded hospitality to ignore his faults, or, rather, they encouraged him in them, they profiting to a great extent by his failing. It is only justice to Smith, however, to state that his senses were not entirely deadened to the degrading course of life he was leading. Naturally gentlemanly and high-spirited, he felt keenly the tacit refusal of the better class of Italians to associate with him. So keenly, indeed, did he feel this aversion that he made several attempts to break himself of his habit, and at last so far succeeded that he would frequently keep sober for a fortnight or three weeks together. And then again would come over him the irresistible temptation to return to his old habit, and in it he would indulge for nearly the same space of time he had remained sober.

He possessed another noteworthy feature frequently to be detected in these occasional drunkards, that when sober a more amiable or gentlemanly man it would have been difficult to meet with, or a greater ruffian and blackguard when in a drunken fit. His violence would then, however, be restrained by his parasitical friends, so that he was seldom allowed to make himself publicly obnoxious, or at any rate not to a greater extent than to call down on him the courteous remonstrances of the police.

Although the city of X——was my headquarters in Italy, I was frequently obliged to leave it on matters of business for three weeks to a month at a time. On my return after one of these absences Smith paid me a visit. He appeared in much better health than usual, and in good spirits. Moreover, there was a remarkable change in his dress, which, although it could hardly have been called slovenly, had generally in it an affected air of carelessness, as if he were totally indifferent to what others thought of his appearance. He was now, on the contrary, remarkably well dressed, in excellent taste, and his clothes it was easy to perceive had been made by an expert tailor. After conversing together on indifferent subjects for some little time he said to me:

"I have at last determined to break myself of my unfortunate habit, and have no doubt I shall succeed."

"I am glad to hear you have come to that conclusion," I replied. "You may depend upon it it will contribute greatly to your happiness; but it is no use having come to the conclusion if you do not resolutely abide by it. You must remember how often you have already come to the same decision on the subject and never had the constancy to keep it."

"My dear fellow," he said, "the present case is quite different. I have now a stimulus which I never had before. To make a long story short, I have fallen desperately in love, and am going to be married. I am sure you will admit that, whatever my failings may have been during my bachelorhood, things will be very different with me as a married man."

"I congratulate you on your determination, and sincerely hope you will keep it," I said. "And now tell me who is the young lady?"

Smith told me she was of a highly respectable family, the daughter of a widow, and that she was a very pretty and amiable girl, very intelligent, and would no doubt make him an excellent wife. They had applied for a dispensation from the Pope for a Catholic to marry a Protestant, and hoped it would soon arrive, and immediately afterwards they were to be united. In fact, he hoped in the course of a fortnight all would be over, and that he would be a married man.

The next day Smith introduced me to his future bride, who was about as fine a specimen of Italian beauty, of the Leonardo da Vinci school, as I ever saw. I must say that as I gazed on the poor girl I did not look on her future prospects without some misgivings. The marriage had been concocted no doubt by her friends from the worldly advantages a union with so wealthy a man would bring with it, rather than out of any consideration for the poor girl's happiness. Should Smith, after his marriage, again return to his drunken habits, what a life would she lead—if, in fact, she could live under the treatment she might possibly then receive. The affair was, however concluded, and all interference on my part would have been useless, so I remained silent on the subject.

The dispensation at last arrived; a brilliant marriage took place in one of the principal churches of the city; and, the ceremony over, Smith started on a wedding trip for Venice. About a week afterwards I left X—— for Rome, where I remained without receiving any intelligence of the bride or bridegroom for more than three months. I then returned to X——, and made inquiries of a mutual friend respecting Smith, how he had conducted himself during my absence.

"Oh,! it's all over with him," he replied. "He behaved very well for the first five weeks, when his old habit broke out again, and he committed more than one terrible assault on his wife. Her family were at last obliged to interfere, and they were separated. She has returned to her mother and they are now living in Turin; and Smith has been informed by the police that if in any manner he attempts to interfere with her or annoy her he will be arrested."

I now called on Smith in his new abode and found him at home. His appearance was very different from what it had been at the time I left him. He was then in good health and spirits; but now, on the contrary, he appeared low-spirited and miserable. Pretending I had heard nothing, I inquired after his wife. For some moments he made no reply, and then, the tears starting to his eyes, he said to me:

"My dear fellow it's no use my concealing matters from you. My wife has left me."

I assumed a look of great surprise, but made no remark.

"It's all my own fault," he continued; "I cannot blame her for it, dear girl. I must, however, get you to play the part of peacemaker between us. I know she has a great respect for you, and if any one can do it you can."

"Candidly, Smith," I said, "I don't like interfering, and that for both your sakes. In one of your drunken fits you might either kill her or inflict on her some serious injury. You must be perfectly well aware you are not master of your actions on those occasions, and strong as your determination at the present time to remain sober may be it is no guarantee that you will keep so, and I would rather not interfere in the matter."

"Do not give me a positive refusal," he said, "but try what you can do. If peace is not made between us it will break my heart, or what is still more probable, induce me to commit self-destruction, for I cannot live without her."

"But consider the consequences," I said

"There is no fear this time," he replied "I give you my word of honor that for the last fortnight I have not touched one drop of wine or spirits."

"But you have often kept sober for as long as that before, and had not the courage to continue it," I remarked.

"It is different with me in the present instance," he said. "Nothing shall ever induce me to take to the habit again."

Poor Smith pleaded so earnestly with me to be peacemaker between him and his wife that at last I made a conditional promise I told him I was about to leave X——, for Switzerland, and should be absent about a month, and that if on my return I found he had kept his promise—and I would accept his word as proof without further inquiry—I would try to make peace between him and his wife. He willingly accepted these conditions, and the following day I started on my journey to Switzerland.

On my return to X—— at the time specified I called on Smith. He certainly looked in better health and more cheerful than when I left. He told me he had scrupulously kept his word, and that it was more than six weeks since he had tasted either wine or spirits, and he now called on me to fulfill my promise.

I unhesitatingly agreed to do so, but on inquiry found that his wife would return to X—— in about a fortnight's time, and thinking I could better intercede with her by a personal interview than by letter, to which she might reply under control of her friends, I proposed to wait till she arrived, and this I did the more readily as it would give Smith another ten days or so to practice his sobriety. To this proposition he agreed, and we said no more on the subject.

"And now I want to speak to you," he said, "on another matter. You are acquainted with the head of the police, and I wish you would call on him and implore him to take away a spy he has placed over me. The fellow almost drives me mad. Wherever I go I see him with his eye fixed on me, watching my every movement. I suppose they are afraid I should quit X——, and crossing the frontiers, visit my wife in Turin, where I should be from under their control. You may assure them I have no intention of doing anything of the sort, and it would be an act of kindness to relieve me from this intolerable surveillance."

I promised Smith I would do as he wished, and calling on Count Velletri, the head of the police, told him my mission.

"Your friend," said he in reply, "is under some great mistake. No police officer has been set to follow him, nor do I wish in any way to annoy him. All I require is that he shall not insult or injure his wife, and that almost as much for his own sake as hers."

I gave this reply to Smith, who said it was untrue, and that the spy was perpetually following him.

A few days afterwards he spent the evening with me, and I accompanied him home to a large, rambling sort of half palace, half dwelling-house, in the outskirts of the town, in which he occupied apartments on the ground floor; General R——, commandant of the troops in the district, having apartments on the first floor; and with the exception of the sergeant's guard always on duty, whose quarters were in the rear of the house, there were no other inhabitants. On our way home Smith conversed volubly, sometimes on matters connected with his wife, at others on the infamous behavior of the police in setting a spy to watch him. Presently, on entering a broad, straight street, brilliantly lighted by an Italian full moon, Smith suddenly stopped, and clasping me by the arm, whispered:

"There the fellow is! Now let's catch him!"

"I see no one," I said. "You must make a mistake;"

"He darted into this passage," he said: "come here and we shall find him."

We now went into a narrow passage through a doorway, and closed at the end so that no one could have escaped, but he was not there.

The idea then first crossed my mind that Smith was laboring under a delusion. I asked him what sort of a man the spy was, and he replied that he was tall and thin, with a pale face, and cold, glassy eyes; that he was dressed in black, had three black studs in his shirt, and always carried a black glove in his right hand. This immediately tended to convince me that Smith was laboring under a delusion, and I questioned him further on the subject, endeavoring to prove to him that he was in error. He remained firm, however, to his conclusion, and finding it was useless to argue the matter with him, I gave it up for the moment, determining to watch him narrowly, and find out whether or no a spy followed him in the manner he described.

During the next week I called daily to see Smith and received from him a most minute account of the persecution he endured from the spy he imagined to be following him. He told me that instead of diminishing it positively increased, and that even in the night he could frequently see the fellow's eyes peering through the interstices of the wooden window-blinds.

Here was another proof to me that the whole was a delusion, but before determining what course to take to prove it to be one, I resolved to make one more effort to ascertain whether there was the shadow of truth in his statement.

Knowing one of the aids-de-camp of General R——, I asked him as a favor to allow the sentinels to watch during the whole of one night the windows of Smith's range of apartments, which he promised should be done. The next morning he informed me that no person such as described had made his appearance; in fact, not an individual had attempted to come near the house. I then questioned Smith, who told me that several times during the night he had risen from his bed and seen the spy lurking about outside the house, and that he had watched him the day before so pertinaciously it had almost driven him out of his senses.

It wanted but three days to the time for Mrs. Smith's return to X——, when the servants in the house were in the night aroused by violent cries from their master. On going to his assistance they found he had quitted his bed-room and entered another, where, armed with a sword, he was stabbing the bed-clothes through and through. On inquiring the cause, he replied:

"The fellow is here, and I have caught him at last. He shall not escape me this time;" and he again commenced stabbing through the bed-clothes till he was so exhausted that he fainted.

The servants, now terribly alarmed, sent for a doctor in the neighborhood, who, finding Smith in a fainting fit, attempted to revive him by pouring brandy down his throat, and in a little time he succeeded in restoring animation. Smith, on recovering his senses, glared in a terrified manner round the room, and then exclaimed, "Thank heaven, the wretch has gone at last!" He was then conveyed to his own bed, where he slept soundly till the following day.

I was now fairly puzzled what steps to take. To have informed his wife's family of the mania Smith was laboring under, would be to preclude all possibility of a reconciliation; and yet to keep it a secret would scarcely have been justifiable on my part. As Mrs. Smith was expected to arrive on the following day, I resolved at last to call on her husband, and argue the matter coolly with him. I found him in good spirits. He told me he had now discovered I was correct in my conclusion that he was laboring under a delusion, and that the spy was only a phantom of his own creation.

"The doctor," he continued, "advised me, whenever it appeared to me, just to take a little drop of brandy, and no doubt it would vanish. I have twice tried the experiment, and in both instances it succeeded. The merest taste of brandy, I find, is sufficient, so you need not be afraid of my falling into my old habit again."

Of this, however, I was by no means persuaded, and I determined not to call on Smith's wife for some days after her arrival, so as to ascertain clearly that there was no danger of her husband's returning to his old habits.

It was well I did so, for unfortunately it turned out that although for the first few days the small drop of brandy was sufficient to dispel the delusion, by degrees it required more, and so on till it terminated in a violent fit of intoxication. When the fit was over, Smith again begged of me to effect a reconciliation with his wife, assuring me he would not return to the habit again. I told him I should take a week before deciding anything in the matter, and during that time he made the most strenuous efforts to abstain from drinking; but so pertinaciously did the delusion pursue him that, in spite of all his good resolutions, he was obliged to have recourse again to his little drop of brandy. This was effectual for a short time, but after a little use it required a greater quantity to take effect, and it again culminated in a drunken fit.

In this manner affairs continued, the poor wretch struggling continually in a most determined manner to abstain from vice, and on each occasion the delusion appearing to him, and standing motionless before him, gazed on him with its cold, inexpressive eye, till at last this poor victim of drunkenness utterly succumbed, and a few months after his wife's return to X—— he occupied a grave in the city cemetery.

The following is good: "Engaged young ladies" are done by a writer in the *Jewish Messenger*, who says: "So nice, is it not, to be engaged? Every morning her young man calls upon her on his way to his office, kisses her, and presents her with a fresh rose, so emblematic of herself; and every evening he calls again, kisses her, and bestows upon her a new novel and a dainty bouquet. He takes tea with her folks, and admires the way in which she presides over the table, and whispers to her so softly; how delightful it will be when she pours the tea and butters the toast for him alone! Then those heavenly evenings in the parlor, with the gas dimly burning, the old folks asleep, that horrid brother in the theatre or the club, the teasing sister studying her lessons in her bed-room—they two alone in their happiness; was ever such bliss expected when she used to talk to her schoolmates about her future?"

A Trick With an Apple.

Not long since I was whiling away a pleasant evening with a number of young friends, and, as is so often the case, our conversation was gradually led into the subject of ledgerdemain, or sleight-of-hand, and many very queer and puzzling experiments in that direction were displayed. It was a subject on which no one of our number seemed wanting for an example, as each in turn offered some amusing feat of the magician's art, occasionally sandwitched by some witty conundrum or pun, by way of variety. Our young people will easily understand why it was that no other subject crept in upon us during that whole evening, and how, when the late hours came, we were all loth to break up, and depart to our several homes. There is scarcely any other way in which young people seem to enjoy themselves more than in this, and it is always pleasant to have in one's mind a store of reminiscences of such experiences. Many are the long winter evenings that are rendered weary and tiresome only for the want, perhaps, of some such amusement.

On the evening referred to one thing and another led to the subject of magic, etc., and one individual, rather gifted in that direction, commenced by placing a penny in the hollow of my hand, and, although I was "positively certain" that I constantly felt it there, he seemingly withdrew it without my knowledge, and I afterward found it in my vest pocket, whereupon I was branded as a "felon and a thief," and my confusion created much merriment. This was followed by another and another equally strange, until a great part of the evening had slipped by, when there came a sudden lull in our enthusiasm, as the domestic entered the door bearing a silver dish containing a variety of delicious fruits and nuts. We had scarcely commenced at them before the subject was again revived.

"Do you see that apple?" said a friend sitting near me, as he took from the silver dish a brightly-colored "Baldwin." "Do you see that apple?"

We all replied in the affirmative, gazing at it attentively, expecting to see it turn into a mouse, or some other ridiculous thing, right before our eyes.

"Well," he continued, "I can cut that apple in halves, and I defy you to find a break in its skin after I have done it."

We were all on the watch, thinking that there might be some so-called "sell" in his manner of expressing himself; but

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - May 15, 1874.

BAXTER declares that if the Legislature recognizes him as Governor, of which he has no doubt, he will dislodge Brooks with or without the aid of U. S. troops.

GEN. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT, of Venango county, died in Philadelphia last week from the effect of a surgical operation which he had undergone at the hands of Dr. Pancoast. He was 48 years of age, had served with honor and distinction in the late rebellion, was a prominent Democratic politician, a lawyer of ability and high standing, and a gentleman of rare intellectual culture.

THE bill to *repeal* the local option law was defeated in the House at Harrisburg last Monday and that question is now settled so far as the present session of the Legislature is concerned. The vote stood 29 *for* repeal and 39 *against* it, which, considering that the House numbers one hundred members, was a beggarly account of empty legislative seats. On the same day, Mr. Rutan's bill for a uniform series of school books, which had passed the Senate, was *defeated* in the House by a vote of 68 to 20, thus disposing of that question also for the present.

THE proposed appropriation by Congress of *three millions* of dollars towards the contemplated centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876, was *defeated* at the close of last week in the lower branch of Congress. The bill, however, was subsequently recommitted, and another vote will yet have to be taken before its fate is finally determined. It meets with a stubborn and uncompromising opposition, and although it may pass the House, the outlook is by no means promising. In view of this action of Congress, Mr. Rutan, of the Senate of this State, has introduced into that body a concurrent resolution recalling the bill, passed by both Houses some days ago, appropriating *one million* for centennial purposes. He advocates its passage on the ground that the appropriation having failed in Congress, the State appropriation would be *squandered* if not at once withdrawn—a conclusion in which we fully concur.

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN J. MOSES, JR., *colored*, who has been administering the executive department of that carpet-bag cursed and impoverished State, South Carolina, for two years, in close connection with John J. Patterson, an *eminent* Pennsylvanian who graduated in Simon Cameron's political school in this State with infamous honor during the memorable contest for United States Senator in 1863, when Charles R. Buckalew was elected by *one* vote over Cameron, had a petition filed against him last week in the United States Court, at Charleston, asking for a decree of bankruptcy.

After robbing and plundering the people of South Carolina beyond any former precedent in the history of this or any other country, this man Moses is now declared to be so deeply in debt that his liabilities exceed his assets more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Has Moses placed his ill-gotten spoils, where, after he retires from office, they will do him the most good?

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, in his paper of last Friday evening, referring to the article which appeared in the FREEMAN of the same morning recommending R. L. Johnson, Esq., of this place, as a fit and competent gentleman to be nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, speaks of Mr. Johnson in the following terms, which are as honorable to Mr. Swank as they are complimentary to Mr. Johnson:

> The *Freeman* of this week suggests Robert L. Johnston, Esq., as a proper person for candidate for Supreme Judge on the Democratic ticket. As the nomination is equivalent to an election—according to the new Constitution, one Democrat being certain to be elected—we heartily concur with the *Freeman* in its suggestion. Mr. Johnston certainly deserves well of his party, and has ranked ever since we can remember as the leading lawyer in that party in this county, and as one of the foremost lawyers in the State. He is an agreeable, affable gentleman, and although always a strict party man he ever treats his political opponents fairly, and we are pleased in having this opportunity of expressing our opinion of him as a gentleman, a scholar, and an opponent, more so because this paper has considered it its duty to fight him politically for almost a score of years.

A JOINT RESOLUTION has passed both branches of the Legislature of this State asking the President of the United States to appoint a board of army officers to re-examine the case of General Fitz John Porter, who was tried and dismissed from the army in 1863 for alleged neglect of duty and disobedience of orders at the second battle of Bull Run. There is a strong feeling throughout the country and in the army that Gen. Porter's conviction was unjust, and as he declares his entire ability, by undoubted testimony, to prove his innocence, if a rehearing of his case is ordered, we think it would redound to the credit and magnanimity of the President to comply with Gen. Porter's request. If he is convicted a *second* time, his *last* condition will be no worse than his *first*; but if he successfully establishes his innocence, no harm can result to any one, but simply even-handed justice to himself. It will be a vindication of his patriotism as well as of his admitted military genius, and surely as an officer Fitz John Porter had no superior in the Army of the Potomac. The society of that army met at Harrisburg on Monday last. How appropriate would it be, before it adjourned yesterday, for his old army associates to follow up the action of the Legislature by uniting in a written request to General Grant, who is at Harrisburg, to accede to General Porter's reasonable demand.

Chief Justice Taney.

The Maryland Legislature, during its next annual session, will inaugurate a statue at Annapolis in honor of the memory and judicial services of her distinguished son, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who died in 1863. Teakle Wallis, Esq., one of the most able and accomplished members of the Baltimore bar, has been invited by a joint committee of the Legislature of that State to deliver an oration on the public life and services of Chief Justice Taney, on the occasion referred to, and has consented to do so. Mr. Wallis was the intimate personal friend of Roger B. Taney and is perfectly familiar with the life and character of a man who for more than half a century was so intimately identified with the political and judicial history of the country.

In connection with this subject a few remarks are appropriate. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the memorable case of the negro, Dred Scott, which case has passed into the judicial history of the country. Judge Taney was a Democrat and was appointed to the high and responsible position he held at the time of his death by President Jackson. It has been charged against Judge Taney, that, in the opinion referred to, he declared that "*a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.*" This slander has been uttered all over the north by radical stump speakers for the purpose of making a little cheap political capital, and has even found men on the floor of Congress who had the audacity to repeat it. The charge is not true and is utterly at variance with Judge Taney's well known action in life. In the Dred Scott decision Judge Taney, as a matter of history, *but without endorsing it*, simply referred to the state of public sentiment in this country in reference to the status of the negro at the time of the passage of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. What the law was all over the country, and what public sentiment was, is too well known to require discussion here. In his opinion, the Chief Justice, in his historical reference to the negro and his condition in this country, as well as in Europe at the date of the Declaration of Independence, said:

> "It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the declaration of independence, and when the constitution was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.
>
> "They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was brought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics which no man thought of disputing or supposed to be open to dispute, and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion."

Such was his language. Does any man who has read the history of this country deny the truth of his statement as applicable to the public sentiment and the public acts of the State and national governments at the time referred to? Did Roger B. Taney express his *approval* of the doctrine that "a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect?" He never thought so and as a Judge never said so. He was the firm friend in his younger day, while he was a member of the Maryland Legislature, of *negro emancipation in that State*, and never was the personal advocate of slavery, whatever his duty as a judge acting under his oath may have required him to decide under the Constitution of the United States as it then existed.

THE injustice of the tax on the bituminous coal industry which has just been imposed by the Legislature for the purpose of keeping a full treasury at Harrisburg, notwithstanding the Centennial drain, is beginning to awaken some attention in the western part of the State. By the time the money is paid into the hands of the collectors a great many people will know more about it than they do now from sad experience. After repeating some of the arguments advanced by the *Patriot* in its opposition to this bill when under consideration in the Legislature, the Pittsburg *Telegraph* says:

> The representatives in the Legislature from this section of the State are much to blame in not making a more vigorous stand against the imposition of this tax, which virtually amounts to a prohibition of corporate enterprise in the development of our mineral resources. According to the bill, coal companies are required to pay one-half mill upon their capital stock for each one per cent. dividend made, which on a ten per dividend would amount to five per cent.—They are further required to pay a tonnage tax of three cents per ton, which at a fair estimate of the average profits, amounts to about eight per cent., making a total tax paid to the State of *thirteen per cent.* of the profits of every company. If this is not enough to drive coal companies into liquidation and suspension, and to prevent any further corporate association of capital in the development of our coal mines, we do not know what would be required to do so.
>
> It may be asked why did not the coal companies remonstrate against the imposition of the tax. For the very good reason that they were not informed that such a thing was contemplated. They were taken by surprise. The bill passed the Senate on the 23d of April, with the seventh section taxing railways stricken out, and the substitute placing tax on coal companies inserted. It was messaged over to the House the same day, and the Senate amendments hurriedly agreed to. It was immediately sent to the Governor, and on the 24th of April it was signed and became a law. What opportunity could the capitalists who had invested their means in coal carrying companies have had to stop the bill in its whirling passage through the Legislature? None whatever, and it apparently was designed that they should have none. What redress coal corporations may have is yet to be determined.

CORN and flour are simple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

Louisiana and the Preshet.

Whilst we are sympathizing with the terrible visitations in the East—the famine in Bengal and other localities—a similar calamity is occurring at our own doors. Of the Bengal famine it may perhaps be premised that it was unavoidable. When a fortuitous conjunction of the meteoric elements occur such as to retard if not totally suspend the reproduction of the kindly fruits of the earth, the human race can only stand aghast to witness and to bear up against this providential visitation. All that man can do to prevent an elemental phenomenon amounts to nothing. The most that can be done is for the civil government, when it finds that the dreadful scourge is about to fall upon the country, to purchase provisions in plentifully supplied districts and forward these to the region threatened with starvation; and this work summed up must fall very short of sufficiency, leaving in any event vast numbers of the race to be famished.

But in Louisiana the case is somewhat different. There the famine is produced by the breaking through of artificial works originally constructed for the purpose of fending off the floods. In a community like that of Louisiana, depending for its harvests on levees and engineering work, surely the art of their construction ought to be well understood. Every one knows how the lands in Louisiana are situated. The whole State may be represented as a swamp, with an immense current of water running through it, being the drainage of many thousand square leagues. It seems strange, yet it is nevertheless true, that the effect of this vast current of water is to make its banks higher than the back county. This is entirely a natural result, though difficult to believe. But if any one will urge a current of water through the surface of a bed of sand, even on a small scale, he will see that the sand, borne down by the current, that current being just high enough to dribble over its banks, will raise those banks so that they will be higher near the stream than at some distance back from it.

The early settlers of Louisiana perceived this operation of nature and seeing that the river every year just made out to overflow its banks, the idea occurred to them to levee or raise those banks a little above the highest average flood, whereby the overflow was prevented and the land behind was allowed to dry itself, as it were, so as to permit of cultivation. So successful were the early experiments in this way and so generous were the profits resulting from the raising of sugar and cottons, rice and like products, that the practice of leveeing became general and hundreds of miles of the river were thus treated on both sides of its banks, redeeming enough land to make Louisiana a wealth-producing area of the first class. But unfortunately the manner of building and maintaining these levees has never been systematized. Their erection ought to have been placed in the hands of engineers of the first class, and these ought to have been to the manner born. One of the most important executive aims of the State government of Louisiana ought to have been a minister or a bureau of levees. As in France they have their bureau of *Ponts et chausees* (bridges and roadways or causeways,) as in England they have their board of public works, so in Louisiana ought there always to have been a bureau of levees. This bureau should have had money at its disposal. An engineer of the very highest class, with a sufficient corps, should have been employed and this employment should have been made the most honorable in the bestowal of the government.

A few years would have brought this bureau to an efficiency derived from necessary experience which could not have been surpassed in the world; a membership in it should have been the highest ambition of the most ingenious youth of the State, and no higher honor ought there to have been than that of belonging to the bureau of levees. Had this system been established, the lower Mississippi would in all the terrible catastrophe by flood of which it probability have been entirely relieved from has lately been almost annually the victim.

Louisiana is not the only territory in the world which must be kept permanently beyond the danger of overflow. Holland has been almost entirely reclaimed from the encroachment of the sea by works of art. In the beginning there were the same or similar difficulties to contend with in the Netherlands. Unskillful make-shift dykes were raised, and answered perhaps for some years, the people living contented and prosperous below the level of the ocean. But now and again a storm would come and in a single night overwhelm a province. Nothing daunted the inhabitants would go to work again, raise their dykes, set them draining windmills to work, and again the bottom of the roaring Zuyder Zee or some of its inlets would blossom as the rose.

But the Dutch were taught by experience. They at length systematized their engineering. Of late years an overflow is almost unknown, and there is not a happier, quieter, more industrious people on the face of the earth. But this immunity is purchased by the most watchful care. The dykes are superintended by engineers unsurpassed in the whole world. These have adopted a system which is never departed from and which is made up of precautions against the attacks of the ever present enemy. Had the same system been early adopted in Louisiana, the same immunity would have been enjoyed. Indeed it is questionable whether the Mississippi is not more manageable than the ocean.

From the first, Louisiana has continued to apply to the general government for aid. But to build and to maintain levees to save the planters from ruin is not the province of the government. It has been generous in sending its engineers there. Time and again the lower Mississippi has been investigated by the best engineering talent to be found on this continent, or perhaps in the world. But *cui bono?*

Louisiana must put her own shoulder to the wheel, her own spade into the muck, if she wants to make these terrible crevasses the exception and not the rule. Let her at once establish a bureau and appoint its officers for merit and not for politics. She can thus save herself in the future and become independent of the charities of the general government. For the present it becomes us all to do what we can to relieve her necessities. In the future she can, if she will, avert such disasters as that from which her people are now suffering.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE preparations for the pilgrimage of members of the Catholic Church to Rome have been perfected, and those who are to take part in the journey will leave New York city to-morrow by the steamship Pereire. The Diocese of Fort Wayne, Indiana, will furnish the largest number, and of the one hundred pilgrims who will compose the party twenty-five will be clergymen. New York has a very light representation. The highest Episcopal officer accompanying the pilgrims will be Bishop Dwenger, a native of Ohio, but now presiding over the Diocese of Fort Wayne. On the evening of Ascension Thursday, yesterday a reception was tendered the pilgrims by the Xavier Union. On the morning of their departure solemn high mass will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The pilgrims will assemble at 3 p. m., on board the Pereire. An altar is to be fitted up in the cabin set apart for the exclusive use of the pilgrims.

The Arkansas Trouble.

The serious trouble which is now agitating Arkansas and mortifying every citizen of the United States, is the direct result of the corrupt and fraudulent manner in which the governments of the States lately in rebellion have been established since the close of the civil war by the authorities in Washington or by the carpet-baggers at the several capitals, acting with the sympathy of the National government and supported by it in all their deeds of villainy and fraud. The difficulty in Arkansas springs from the same causes that gave rise to the civil strife in Louisiana. There McEnery was elected Governor by an undoubted majority of the votes of the people; but the supporters of Kellogg were the friends of the administration, and, in the full confidence that they would be sustained by the Washington authorities, they proceeded to falsify the election returns so that the result should be as they wished it to be. This was a thing that had been done so regularly at every election held in the Southern States since the war, that its manipulators came to regard it as quite legitimate and as a matter of course; some of them had come to honestly believe that it was justified by the fact that the voters had been rebels and were thereby disqualified from judging who were the best men to be elected to office in a loyal State. They were greatly surprised that their proceedings in relation to Louisiana created the commotion which they did; a surprise which was justified by the fact that the voters had theretofore always quietly submitted to the usurpations of which they were the victims, because they found themselves powerless against their carpet-bag rulers, backed as they were by the federal authority. No doubt Kellogg would have been inaugurated as Governor of Louisiana, notwithstanding he had received a minority of the votes cast, with as little resistance as had been met with by the other usurpers who had previously climbed to the seats of power in the Southern States but for the fact that in this State at this time the Republican leaders had fallen out among themselves; and the Governor—Warmouth—arraying himself on the side of the honestly elected candidate, it seemed likely that the will of the people, which had declared that McEnery should be his successor, would be obeyed. This would have been the result but for the interposition of Grant, who, under cover of a decision of a corrupt Federal Judge, managed to find excuse sufficient for his own obtuse intelligence and deadened edsciehce to stand by his Louisiana supporters and recoguize their man Kellogg as the Governor of the State. Opposed by Federal authority, which was sustained by Federal bayonets, the people of the State were powerless and again submissive; and they now quietly suffer a man to rule over them whom they did not elect, and who has no other commission than that which is conferred at the cannon's mouth.

In Arkansas, Brooks claims to have received the majority of the votes cast at the election held between himself and Baxter in 1872, and his claim, we believe, is generally conceded to be well founded.—Baxter, however, was the candidate of Senator Dorsey and the other friends of the administration, and was consequently counted in, in accordance with the rule prevailing in such cases in the lately seceded States, and sanctioned by the custom of many years. Brooks appealed to the Courts, but his cause for some time made slow progress; he had not the ear of the Judges. It seems, however, that the course of Governor Baxter since his inauguration has not met with the approval of the friends of the administration in Arkansas; Senator Dorsey is the leader of this body of patriots, and he has with him in his hand his colleague in the Senate and all but one of the Republican members of the House of Representatives. These men, casting about for some means of circumventing Baxter, concluded to join hands with Brooks, and are presumed to have made such arrangements with him as have made it to their interest to oust Baxter.—The consequence was the *coup d' etat* by which Brooks, in the full confidence that his patrons in Congress would procure the sanction and support of the President to his act, turned Baxter out of the State House and installed himself. His pretext was that he was the legally elected Governor, having received the majority of the votes cast at the election. His statement is now corroborated by the very men who had, in defiance of their knowledge of its truth, caused Paxter to be inaugurated as Governor, because they believed him to be their tool. Could anything be said more significant than this of the character of the friends of the administration who are in power in the Southern States? Ungoverned by a single principle of honor and unrestrained by a single feeling of decency, they have ruled the satrapies under their control with a single eye to their political preferment and their pecuniary enrichment.

The President has thus far declined to interfere in the Arkansas trouble. On the one hand he has feared to offend his supporters in Congress by recognizing Baxter; and on the other, he has been unwilling to stultify himself by recognizing Brooks, in the face of his action in the Kellogg and McEnery matter, when he decided in favor of the former on the sole pretext that he was the *"de facto"* Governor. There can be no doubt that that advantage is now enjoyed by Baxter. Whether honestly elected or not, he has been acting for over a year as the recognized Governor of the State and he must therefore be held to be the Governor until the legal tribunals decide otherwise.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

FICKLE, OR WISE?—The Syracuse *Standard* tells a story of the courtship and marriage of a girl employed in that city, whom it calls Jennie Jones, and who it says, has been alternating the last few months between the attentions of a widower at Preble, Cortland county, named Smith, and a young gentleman of Syracuse. The tale runs thus: "The difference seems to have been a pecuniary one in favor of the Preble widower, and a very large amount of that very common commodity, known as love and affection, in favor of the young man. But the widower had the brothers of the girl, who reside at Preble, on his side; and they were very anxious to see their sister well settled in life, and it did not matter much to them whether her partner should be June or January, so long as he had a goodly portion of this world's goods. So the widower woed with an ardor born only of experience, and that prestige which money and relatives can give. The young Saracusean of the Fifth ward wasn't idle; he had the advantage of his opponent Smith, in being on the ground about every night. Sound common sence and the old-fashioned love pulled strongly in the direction of the Salt City; money and friends pulled more strongly Preble-ward, and Smith triumphed for a time. The wedding outfit was purchased, the house at Preble was furnished, and thither Jennie went to take the last irrevocable step. Arrived in Cortland county, she took a survey of her future home, and its elegant surroundings, the money which would be given at her command, and then, why she took the sober second thought, and the next train for Syracuse—did the most sensible act of her whole life—exchanged money and position for love in a cottage; flew to the arms of her Syracuse lover, and was married by Father Guerdet."

FENCE PLANTING ON THE IOWA AND NEBRASKA PRAIRIES.—The erection of a board fence on a prairie farm is an expensive operation. In Nebraska the law wisely removes the necessity for fence building by providing for the herding of live stock; and, in Iowa, the needs of practial farming life bring about very much the same result.

But in each case, the law and the practice are the things of the day. It is an instinct in the owner of land to define his possessions by metes and bounds, obvious to the eye, which seperate his land from that of his neighbor. If fences were not a convenience there would be fences therefore; but, as fences are a convenience, the improving prairie farmer sets himself to their creation as soon as his house is built and his land broken. Live fences of course are the *desideratum*; and there are three plants which are most in favor for the purpose. The Honey Locust, the Osage Orange and the White Willow make good fences. The two former are impermeable to stock; and, when the latter is well established, the same character may be claimed for it. The White Willow is also of hardy and rapid growth.

Mr. C. B. Mendenhall, of Marshall county, Iowa, has used the White Willow extensively. On his farm there are about thirteen miles of White Willow fencing, of from three to seven years growth, about half of which will turn cattle, and a portion cut half a cord of wood to the rod. Mr. Mendenhall has also a grove of White Willow, covering twenty acres, set out six years ago, and which he considers to be worth $500 per acre.

As we doubt not, some of our readers are even now considering the question of moving west to Iowa or Nebraska, and, as knowledge is a light burden to carry, we give Mr. Mendenhall's method of planting: The willow slips are to be eight inches in length, thrifty sprouts of one or two years growth. The ground for the hedge-row is to be plowed as deeply as possible during August, a deep furrow being left where it is proposed the fence shall stand. Just before frost comes the land is to be turned back, the dead furrow being filled in. As soon as the earth is open, plant the slips eight inches apart, covering them with finely pulverized earth. Cultivate as corn for two years, keeping the infant fence entirely clear of weeds. The following method will ensure a rapid growth: Mulch well in the fall after the second year, placing the mulching as close to the plants as may be, without touching the stems. By following Mr. Mendenhall's plan, the prairie farmer, with White Willow, will have a thrifty fence in the course of three or four years; and in six years his enclosures will be perfect.

THE FIRE FIEND.—On Saturday night the furniture warehouse of Beck & Bolte, in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire, loss estimated at from $65,000 to $75,000; insurance about $24,000.

The saw mill and box manufactory of Cougdon & Sons, at Hadley Falls, Mass., burned Sunday morning. Incendiary.—Loss $20,000 insured for $50,000. George Gordon, fireman of the box shop, was found dead near the mill during the fire, supposed from heart disease.

Toronto, Ontario, had a severe fire on Saturday night. The fire originated in a safe manufactory, and spread rapidly to the boiler works adjoining. Both there places were entirely destroyed. Thence the flames spread northward to a wholesale grocery store, which was totally destroyed. A wholesale leather store adjoining was damaged considerably. Shortly after the fire broke out, another, originating from a spark from the fire, broke out in the Ontario ice house, which was totally destroyed, with two dwelling houses and several sheds adjoining. Loss not ascertained.

Fires are raging in the woods in every part of Michigan. Reports from Muskegon state that the fires have reached within a mile and a half of that city with the wind blowing almost a gale towards the city. Heavy fires are reported near Grand Haven and along the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway company, between Iona and Grand Haven. Fires on Flint and Pere Marquette railroad have cut off all communication north of Evarts, and on Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad north of Areona. Large quantities of valuable lumber have been already destroyed. Unless rain falls soon, fearful scenes will be heard of.

Harvey & George's paper mill at Wellsburg, W. Va., was burned on Monday last, involving a loss of $50,000, on which there was no insurance.

A destructive fire occurred in the bastile quarter of Paris, France, on Sunday night. Several persons were burned to death and about two hundred rendered homeless.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> Nothing could better illustrate the incompetency and ignorance of the Attorney General of the United States than the miserable figure he has cut in the Arkansas difficulty. Not content with disgracing the Federal Government by making the Administration a party to the shameless conspiracy of Kellogg and his land pirates in Louisiana, he has repeated the same blunder in a case where the same legal questions were involved. In a dispatch to Governor Baxter he says: "As the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office its adjudication * * * belongs to the State Courts. If the decision of which you complain is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the State."
>
> The Supreme Court of the United States says explicitly that no State court has jurisdiction of such a case. Referring to the question as to whether Dorr or King was Governor of Rhode Island, Chief Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the court, said: "Indeed we do not see how the question could be tried and judicially decided in a State court. Judicial power presupposes an established government, capable of enacting laws and enforcing their execution, and of appointing judges to enforce them. The acceptance of a judicial office is a recognition of the authority of the government from which it is derived. And if the authority of that government is annulled and overthrown, the power of its courts and other officers is annulled with it. And if a State court should enter upon the inquiry proposed in this case, and should come to the conclusion that the government under which it acted had been put aside by any opposing government, it would cease to be a court, and be incapable of pronouncing a judicial decision upon the question it undertook to try."

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that there lives in one house at Eldridge Hill, Gloucester county, New Jersey, four ladies of the respective ages of eighty-seven, eighty-two seventy-nine, and sixty-four years.—The youngest is the housekeeper, and the others board with her. All the ladies are smart physically, and their mental powers are in vigor still. The eldest of the party is the mother of nine children, the grandmother of thirty-five children, and the great-grandmother of twenty-six children. One of her children is a lady physician in Wilmington, another is a lady of sixty-lady's husband, to whom she was married four years with whom she resides. This at twenty, lived to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and as another instance of long life, it is mentioned that the husband's sister lived to be ninety-three years old, and was never in bed with sickness any consecutive seven days. It is said that she indulged in the habit of smoking a tobacco pipe from her sixteenth year up to the day of her death.

News and Political Items.

—Too late for the fair—An old bachelor.

—Three newspapers in Iowa are edited by ladies, and are as full of puffs as their dinner dresses.

—A Missouri judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years old.

—At Manchester, Iowa, recently, a man, four days after his marriage, ran away with an old sweetheart.

—The steamship Siberia, plying between Liverpool and Madeira, is supposed to be lost, with all her crew and passengers.

—It may be interesting to ladies to know that Lawrenceville, Pa., furnishes all the knitting needles for the United States.

—Charles Larribee, tried at Franklin for the murder of Lew Williams, in Venango county, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—There is a woman in Halifax, Nova Scotia, who believes herself dead. She remains motionless in bed most of the time, but comes to life sufficently to eat occasionally.

—Scott county, Minnesota, contains an extensive Limburger cheese factory. The cheese is declared to be "ripe" when a piece the size of a bean will drive a dog out of a tan yard.

—A relic of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, in the shape of a passenger's ticket printed in German and English, has been taken from the stomach of a preserved salmon at St. John, N. B.

—In Baltimore, on Saturday, Charles Rose was found guilty of rape, and sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment. Charles H. Jones, colored, found guilty of murder, was sentenced to be hanged.

—Sophia H. Hutson, of Wilkes-Barre, 18 years old, can neither see, hear nor speak, yet she has learned an alphabet by the touch of the finger by which she can easily be made to understand her friends.

—The last smart old man lives in Augusta county, Virginia. He is ninety-nine years of age, and made his own coffin the other day. He will probably live to 100, and attend his own cremation.

—In East Freetown, Massachusetts, on Friday last, four children at play in Gideon Reynolds' barn set the building on fire, and his daughter, aged four, and a daughter of William Reynolds, aged two years, were burned to death.

—An aged woman, named Meyers, was killed at Stafford Meadow Brook, Luzerne county, by a passing train striking her and precipitating her from a bridge into the water, a fall of twenty feet. She was taken out alive but died in a few minutes.

—A fire at Ridgeway, Iowa, on Saturday evening, destroyed the entire village, with the exception of one brick building. Between thirty and forty families are homeless. The fire originated by two boys lighting cigars in an unoccupied mill. The total loss is nearly $100,000.

—There is a strike of miners at Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, which has resulted in serious disorders between strikers and those who desired to work. On Friday night the contending parties interchanged shots. Three men were mortally wounded, one of whom has since died.

—In the Perry county Court last week Judge Junkin sentenced a fiend incarnate named John Baker, who was convicted of committing a rape in the person of a little girl named Alice Robinson, aged eleven years, to ten years' solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern penitentiary.

—People who like to do things on the spur of the moment should emigrate to Harding county, Iowa. A couple there were recently married, and after the ceremony the bride was obliged to ask her husband what her new name was. The parties had only been acquainted a few hours.

—By the explosion of a blast in the tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Port Perry, on Thursday evening, one man named Barney McKiernan was killed, and six others named John Wilson, Sr., Alfred Renshaw, Edward Burns, Reese Reese, John Flenniken and John McGill, were severely injured.

—A gentleman in Lafayette being asked "to take a drink" declined, but said, if no objections were made, he would take a loaf of bread for his. The party went to a bakery, the treater bought a ten-cent loaf of bread, had it done up and his friend took it home. The loaf was afterward sent to a needy family.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a gentleman connected with the press of that city celebrated on the 2d of May his birthday, his wife's birthday, and his wedding day. It was the twentieth anniversary. When married the joint ages of his wife and himself were fifty years. On the last 2d of May the joint ages of his children were fifty years.

—This is how they look. Brooks is about sixty years of age, six feet two inches in height, iron framed, of splendid intellect, one of the ugliest men ever seen; but when aroused is as determined and plucky as any man you ever met. Baxter is about fifty-two years old, very fine-looking, with a blank, expressionless kind of character and very smooth featured.

—In Yarmouth, Maine, there was a sign over a tavern many years ago, which read, Byrom and Drinkwater. Passers by amused themselves by dividing the syllables. About the same time (1810, might have been seen a notice in a leading Philadelphia paper, of a new copartnership in the dry goods business, signed William Shot and Jonathan Fell.

—About three weeks ago Miss Maggie Jane Watson, a respectable young lady of Oquawka, Ill., suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Her body was found floating in the river on Saturday. From appearances she was murdered and thrown into the river near where her body was found. Her head shows that she was struck twice with a heavy instrument.

—At Great Barrington, Mass., the other day, some few frogs, thinking spring had come, emerged from their winter retreat and began to make sonorous music. A cold snap came on in the night, and great numbers of them got wedged fast in the ice, their heads just sticking above it; then a parcel of lawless hens went and picked their heads off one by one.

—A fiend in human shape criminally abused a little white child four years old, in Mobile, on Sunday last. On Monday, about 11 o'clock, an outraged community marched *en masse* to the county jail where the fiend had been incarcerated, and after battering down the jail wall took him to the nearest tree and hanged him. The name of the fiend was Frank Williams.

—Bread cast on the waters, there is warrant for believing, will return after many days. But now we have the same thing predicated of nickels. Here is a Portland man who put his name on a nickel coin and left it loose to the community. After traveling around the country for five years, this very coin was paid to its original owner in making change at Lowell, Mass.—Now if one's money would always come back in this way what a nice thing it would be.

—Another horrible scene in the British royal family. The Duchess of Edinburgh had borrowed the Princess of Wales' crimping irons. In returning them she presented the hot ends to her Royal Highness, who thoughtlessly took hold of them, and then waltzed around with one hand between her knees for several minutes before she could speak. Eye-witnesses of the occurrence express their belief that the days of the Russian Empire are numbered. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

—John Hepner, of Reading, a native of Germany, aged fifty-nine years, is the father of forty-one children, all of whom except five are dead. The first wife lived with him eight years, bearing him seventeen children as follows: Two sets of twins, four triplets and one at single birth. His second wife bore twins five times in succession, triplets once, and a single child fifteen in all, during nine years of married life. The third and last wife, still living, is the mother of nine children by him.

—A party of adventurous explorers who nearly lost their lives in the attempt have penetrated the depth of a mysterious cavern, intelligence of the discovery of which was rumored about Rockford last week. The cavern is situated half a mile from the river and six miles south of the city. The party has brought back from its recesses relics, ossuary deposits, etc., etc., which are remarked upon by the scientific men who have seen them as among the most rare and valuable known to this department of science.

—A singular natural curiosity is found at Sadawga Pond in Whittingham, Vt., consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land floating on the surface of the water, covered with cranberries, and even containing trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered as the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it. Fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down as though it were in winter. A similar island once existed in a small lake near Bangor, Maine, and there are many such in Southern Illinois.

—A man residing in California has written to some old residents of Mason county, Illinois, confessing a murder that he committed at Ritter's Crossing twenty years ago. The murder was committed for money and the body secreted. The head, which was severed from the body, was found buried in the place described by the murderer. The latter writes that he had been informed by physicians that he cannot live much longer, hence the confession. This is one of the cases where murder did not "out" until too late for the action of justice.

—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* asks its readers: "Did you ever see a snapping turtle, white frogs, white lizards, and other unusual amphibious animals bleached out to an Anglo Saxon complexion? If not, you can see this curiosity by taking a walk to the paper mill. The water which the straw is boiled runs off into a pond connected with Coon River, and the animals boarding in this pond have had their color changed to a perfect white. They look as if they had been whitewashed. This chemical change probably results from the properties in the water, although that is of a yellowish cast, and lights when the straw boiled in it."

—A general desolation and distress has followed the great flood in the Southern States, and the government and citizens of the North are receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes, giving details of the terrible fate of the inhabitants. Many of the whites have lost everything, and in some districts entire destitution prevails. Dr. C. Burch, writing from Bastrop, Morehouse parish, says there are 3000 people within the limits of his post many of whom are suffering from starvation caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicine, and asks that some be forwarded, offering to distribute it among the sick and suffering.

—The murder of Morris Wright Sloan of Green county, Arkansas, has led to the revelation of a strange conspiracy. Wright was a nefarious public character who was believed to be assisted in his schemes of addition, division and silence by the county clerk named E. K. Seeley. About a year ago the Court House was burned down, and afterward the clerk's office. Wright and Seeley reported that a large quantity of county scrip and important documents had been consumed. Soon after his death Wright told his wife where she would find a box containing valuable papers. Upon examining the contents of the box over three thousand dollars in county scrip was discovered. Seeley, the ex-county clerk, was at once arrested, and confessed that the Court House and records had been burned to conceal a defalcation of over thirty thousand dollars.

THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. They may be assisted and the bowels regulated by *Parson's Purgative Pills*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer, at $2 per day. Send for circulars. ZEIGLER & MCCURDY, Philadelphia.

FLOWERS
G. L. ALLEN
CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLUS
at wholesale for $3 per 100, $2 per 50, $1 per 25, by express on receipt of price.
Address J. P. ALLEN, [illegible]

THE LAST NEW BOOK OF THE SERIES
The subject is all important, yet it is delicately handled. It explains the laws governing reproduction in plain language, and points out the poor rich; makes them see the folly of their ways; shows the wisdom of legislating for the protection of women and children. Send for circular. Mention this paper. Men or women wanted in every town. Address HENRY BURR, Hartford, Conn.

FLORENCE
The Long-Contested Suit Decided!
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against The Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies.
$250,000
In the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in favor of the FLORENCE, which was Broken the Monopoly.
THE NEW FLORENCE
Is the ONLY machine that can be run backward and forward, and is the Simplest, Lightest Running and Most Durable Machine Sold for Cash or on Easy Terms.
CLUBS and Local Agents Wanted.
April, 1874.

1874
DOMESTIC
This Sewing Machine will be sent on trial to the user, if paid for within 30 days, or returned at our expense if not satisfactory. If there is no agency in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., San Francisco.

LATEST IMPROVED
HORSE POWER
GRAIN THRESHING
WOOD SAWING MACHINE
Manufactured and for sale by
A. W. GRAY & SON,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
Parties who wish to purchase a machine that is proved to be superior to any in use, should send for circular and description. Price list will be forwarded upon application.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK
THREAD for your MACHINE

YOUR TEETH can be made by the use of and preserved from decay by the use of [illegible] Proprietor, Ashland [illegible] Box 4181, N. Y.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 15, 1874.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet in the Grand Jury room at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting one person from each district in the county to represent Cambria county in the next Democratic State Convention and to appoint committees from Blair counties to confer with committees from those counties and select a Senatorial delegate to said convention. Also, to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the party my demand.

WM. H. SECHLER, Ch. Dem. Co. Com.

Ebensburg, May 15, 1874.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

Everybody and all their relations have the spring fever wofully.

Snakes are tramps and many people will handle just now.

The mountains are on fire at various points east and south of us.

The deepest place beneath the skies is the heart that does not advertise.

Uncle Banner, in this place, contains prisoners at present writing.

We will publish the names of the Democratic County Committee in our next.

John Rose, of Lancaster, was drowned in the canal near Lewistown, a few days ago.

We removed death of Wm. W. Irwin, a fireman recently injured near Cresson, dead.

Many of the potato-bugs—we are compelled to potato-planter, three hundred thousand strong.

The goldeth bountifully, blossoms bountifully and verile verdure vegetatingously.

A pear tree was felled in Croyle township the other day which scaled 7,000 feet and sold for $200.

Mrs. Robbins, of White township, Cambria county, was found dead in his bed a few mornings ago.

Raise more chickens out of your neighbor's pocket and your garden seeds out of your neighbor's chickens.

The Mountain House at Cresson and Summit Station, this place are being put in order for the reception of summer visitors.

Forest fires are raging in the northern portion of Clearfield county and considerable timber is being destroyed thereby.

The Ebensburg *Argus* says that a hen belonging to a gentleman of that place has assumed the maternal ancestor for the time being, of sitting upon a litter of young ducks.

A child named Wm. Rosengarden, of Conemaugh station, White township, was kicked by a mule on the exterior of his head, the Altoona *Tribune* terms it,and severely injured.

The four-year old daughter of Mrs. Wm. Lewistown, fell into a tub of water on Wednesday of last week, and was smartly kingly scalded that she died the following evening.

The ladies of course confirmed topers, perhaps ever got dry in so short a time as the roads hereaway last week. They were literally mud to the hub one way or another you eyes the next.

Wm. Phillips, employed in a rolling mill at Jeannette, Westmoreland county, got in a part of the machinery, on Saturday last week, and literally torn to pieces, death ensued instantly, of course.

The young ladies will persist in kissing each other when so many masculine persons are watering for *eligitical* rapture of a something that no fellow can get by hook or by crook in finding out.

The Sabbath school convention now in session has brought to our town quite a delegation of young and handsome ladies an equally large, if not larger number that can boast neither youth or beauty.

Mr. Kinzer, of Piney Grove, prompted by a desire to make the acquaintance of one vessel filled with liquor, sunk a tan yat ten feet deep, in Stony creek the other day, and came very near drowning.

Jerry White has found a foreman who is pleased in the person of Mr. John Hassenplug, who announces his intention of assisting Mr. White's right to the throne.

We have received a correspondent we would like to see a member of the House at Harrisburg, a member of the House of Lords, is not a professing Christian. We presume he is not even what is called a praying man, and as for ourself we don't suppose any person would like to see it.

Mr. Thomas Eash, the very efficient and obliging postmaster at Hemlock, this county, has resigned his office in order to devote his entire time to his own private business, and Mr. John Wilkin has been appointed successor and has taken charge of the office. Mr. Wilkin has all the qualifications to make an efficient, obliging and accommodating officer.

Our old friend Smith has met with another misfortune. This time he has fallen from a second story window in Harrisburg, while in his sleep, breaking his nose and injuring his hip and breast very severely, but managed to get out walking as if nothing had happened, and only woke up when captured and locked up. He had walked from fully six hundred miles from the starting point.

The kind-hearted and open-handed Hon. R. L. Johnson, Esq., is receiving the thanks of several of our exchanges for the donation, as is alleged, procured coffins at his own expense for the four raftsmen recently drowned at Cresson and Gallitzin. We don't know for how it is ourself, but it looks to us very much like what he would do under the circumstances.

Money is so cheap and common that it is found all the way down from the throne to the rooster on his perch, and here it pride corresponds as it progresses, with the excellent stock of spring and summer goods now so temptingly spread on many well filled shelves and counters at the popular low-priced store of Messrs. Myers, for, like pride, the goods are exceedingly cheap, but, unlike pride, are not far from being complete of that word.

—The "ring-worms" and "cut-worms" of Croyle township dwell in unity together as far as the Sunday school convention now (Wednesday) in session here is concerned, both of our correspondents appearing in that body under a flag of truce as representatives of the Sabbath school cause, and both sang psalms out of the same hymn-book.

—The steam saw-mill of Hoover, Harris & Co., situated on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, between Blue Ball and Philipsburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last between three and four o'clock. No lumber was burned, although it was piled very close to the mill. Loss $15,000; insurance $10,000. It is thought that the mill will be rebuilt at once.

—Miss Mary Smearsman fell headforemost into a cistern from which she was drawing water, in Huntingdon, a few days ago, and had it not been for a little child, who witnessed the catastrophe and gave the alarm, she would most undoubtedly have been drowned. As it was, she was taken out in an unconscious condition, but the usual restoratives soon brought her around all right.

—Paine and the Pope never did get along very smoothly together during the lifetime of the renowned atheist, but we trust that will not be the experience of Mr. James Paine, of Harrisburg, and Miss Louisa Pope, of Huntingdon, who have just hitched teams matrimonial and propose to put up with all the little *Paines* which may be visited upon them during the balance of life's pilgrimage.

—The locomotive of the Cincinnati express east, on Sunday afternoon last, struck a short piece of railroad iron near South Fork, which purposely or inadvertently had been placed in close proximity to one of the frogs and sent it whizzing to a distance of fully fifty feet from the track. What might have been the result if the piece of iron had maintained its position can be as well imagined as described.

—A "turnpike sailor" named Edward Wyatt, who would be better off to-day if he had done all his sailing along the turnpike instead of venturing on the railroad track, was struck by a locomotive at South Fork, this county, on Thursday morning of last week, and thrown a distance of several feet, cutting him very severely about the head. The unfortunate man was cared for by the authorities.

—In Cambria borough, on Monday night last, an intoxicated individual named Thos. White fired three shots from a revolver at August Matthews, the second of which struck Mr. M. on the forehead and peeled a portion of the skin from his scalp in a direct line clear to the back of his head. The other two shots did no damage. White was arrested and is now under $1,000 bail to appear at the next term of the District Court to answer.

—Decoration Day cometh on apace, and as yet we have heard not a word said about the decoration of the soldiers' graves in this vicinity. How is that? Apropos of this subject, we see that several of our exchanges recommend the transplanting of rose-bushes in full bloom from the gardens to the graves, but fail to tell how the roses are to be made bloom at so early a date. Roses do not bloom in the Northern States before the middle of June.

—Some low-lived scoundrel endeavored, on Thursday night of last week, to stop the water on the people of Johnstown in general and the Cambria Iron Works in particular by chucking short pieces of wood, chips, etc., into and otherwise tampering with the main pipe at the head of the wild-cat main on Laurel Hill. We know of nothing worse that could be attempted unless it would be an effort to stop the whisky on some of the people thereaway.

—Some few months ago the wife of Mr. J. B. Miller, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, bought from a peddlar a box of corn ointment. Being a sufferer from these pests, she applied some of the salve, and soon her foot began to inflame and became quite sore. A considerable portion of her foot is already eaten away from the effects of the villainous ointment, and it was at one time feared that, to save her life, amputation of that member would be necessary. At present, however, the sore gives some slight evidence of healing.

—An important ejectment trial is before the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, which involves the title to a large body of land in this county, located in Croyle and Summerhill townships. We understand that John E. King and others, who are citizens of New Jersey, are the plaintiffs in the case, and the Cambria Iron and Coal Company the defendants, but the names of the persons comprising said company we have not learned. F. A. Shoemaker and George M. Reed, Esq., of this place, are at Pittsburgh attending to the case.

—Mr. John Cochran, aged 20 years, a resident of Altoona and a freight brakeman on the Pa. R. R., was run over by a portion of the train on which he was employed, at Portage station, this county, on Monday morning last, and had one of his legs so terribly crushed that it had to be amputated and the other one injured to such an extent that it is more than probable that it will eventually have to share the same fate, although Dr. John Lowman and son are doing all the can to save the injured limb. Mr. Cochran's condition is considered very precarious.

—The Crouse brothers, of this place, while fishing on Friday last at what is known as the saw-mill dam of Evan J. Evans, sawyer, a mile or so north of town, saw what they verily allege to have been a full grown black bear, which they say came to the water's edge and quenched its thirst, and then made tracks for the woods from whence it had come. The Messrs. C. declare that there is no sell about this, as it was not one of those bears which are spelt differently, and which incredulous hearers sometimes suggest as the most apt to be seen on such occasions.

—J. Gibbs Hasson, deputy prothonotary, went fishing last Saturday evening to Shinkle's dam, immediately south of town, where he caught *two* catfish, each one of which measured *eleven* inches. On Monday morning, Ellis G. Kerr tried his luck at the same place and caught a fish of the same species *twelve* inches long. These catfish are the growth of several small fish that were brought here three years ago from the headwaters of the Susquehanna, near the Cherry Tree, by Samuel Henry, Peter L. Linton, and other gentlemen of this place, and deposited in the dam of Mr. Shinkle.

—The striking fever among the miners seems to have extended to some of their wives, several of whom have of late struck out for pastures now accompanied by gay and festive youths who have neither characters or currency to lose in the operation. The latest of these elopement fiascos is that of the wife of George Jenkins, an ore miner and U. B. preacher, residing in Hollidaysburg, who, after nineteen years of wedded but childless bliss, confiscated a small sewing machine and ten dollars in money, and then "lit out" with a younger and we presume a better looking man than her husband, named Daniel Osborne, also an ore miner.

—Warm weather such as we are now enjoying or suffering, as the case may be, cannot fail to induce a desire to doff winter garments and don wearing apparel more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, and that very common desire naturally leads us to remark that James J. Murphy, of Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, has as complete and elegant a stock of spring and summer clothing on his shelves just now as any man could wish to select from, and if there is one thing more than another which James understands it is how to please his customers by selling the best of clothing at the lowest figures.

—Seven buck negroes and two white women (white outside) were arrested in Altoona, on Tuesday night last, while participating in a regular built jamboree at a bawdy-house, kept by one of the women, Mrs. Jennie Robinson. They were all marched to the lockup in military order, four policemen with drawn pistols acting as commanding officers, and when about to be separated for the night the white (?) woman named threw her arms around the neck of one of the negroes and calling him by name gave him a hearty smack! It was a trying ordeal no doubt to Cuffee, but he stood her disgusting slobbering with all the fortitude possible under the circumstances.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The following report of the proceedings of the above-named convention, which assembled at this place on Wednesday afternoon and closed its sessions yesterday (Thursday) evening at 5 o'clock, has been kindly furnished us by Mr. J. C. Martin, Secretary of the Association:

The fifth annual convention of the Sabbath school association of Cambria county assembled at the Congregational church, in Ebensburg, on Wednesday afternoon, May 13th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. There was an unusually large attendance, a special train from Johnstown having arrived here at 2 P. M., bringing a large delegation of the active Sunday school workers, immediately after which the convention organized by electing C. T. Roberts, Esq., of Ebensburg, president *pro tem.*, in the absence of the president, A. Y. Jones, sickness in family preventing his attendance.

The convention spent ten minutes in devotional exercises, concluding with a very impressive prayer by Rev. Fink, of Johnstown.

The secretary, Dr. J. R. Caldwell, having removed from the State, J. C. Martin, of Portage, was elected to take his place, assisted by F. A. Hatch, of Johnstown.

The reports from the Sunday schools of the county represented being in order, they were presented and ordered to be prepared in a condensed tabular form, a summary of which we propose to give in our future reports of the doings of the convention.

The address of welcome was made by Rev. Jones, of Ebensburg.

The committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Rev. Fink, Dr. Evans, W. W. Pike and D. M. Pringle.

The report of the treasurer was read in regular order, followed by that of the Committee on Entertainment.

On motion of Rev. Elie, the childrens' meeting, that very pleasant and entertaining part of the proceedings, was set apart for Thursday afternoon at 3 P. M. The convention then sang the hymn "Stand up for Jesus."

At this stage of the meeting the Rev. Alfred Taylor, the veteran Sunday school worker, and four years connected with the Sunday schools of our State, came forward, and in his earnest, forcible and pleasant manner, introduced the following topics for discussion by the convention: 1st. The teacher's interest in the Bible. 2d. What use shall we make of the Bible? His humorous and instructive incidents, laughable observations and comments upon the various ways in which the Bible is used in places and houses, brought out animated discussion, which was participated in by the Revs. Fink, Elie, Lawrence and Sweeney and A. A. Barker, after which a recess of ten minutes was granted for the convention to make the acquaintance of those in attendance and to interchange greetings. At the expiration of the recess the convention was again called to order, and Rev. Finch, chairman of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year reported as follows: President, C. T. Roberts, Ebensburg; Vice President, G. W. Stutzman, Coopersdale; 2d Vice President, N. W. Fink, Johnstown; Secretary, J. C. Martin, Portage; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Kinkead, Ebensburg; Treasurer, Wm. Stewart, Johnstown.

Executive Committee—Henry Walters, Wilmore; P. M. Woledagle, Wilmore; N. S. George, Summerhill; Milton Jones, Jackson; John J. Davis, Cambria Twp.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted and the above-named gentlemen were declared the officers of the association for the ensuing year.

The topic "Teachers' Meeting" being next introduced by Rev. W. H. Settlemeyer, of Wilmore, he was followed by G. W. Stutzman, J. C. Martin, of Portage; T. A. Hatch, of Johnstown, A. A. Barker, R. R. Smith and Rev. Jones, of Ebensburg. The hour of adjournment fixed by the convention, 5 P. M., having arrived, this important subject of so much interest to the successful working of our Sunday schools was continued for the evening session, which was continued for 7½ o'clock, until which hour the convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S SESSION

was opened at 7½ o'clock with the hymn, "There is a fountain," etc., followed in prayer by Rev. Sweeney and the singing of "I love to tell the old, old story," after which Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, addressed the convention briefly on the subject of the international Sunday school series of Sabbath school lessons, which he commended highly. Rev. B. A. Fink, of Johnstown, followed on the same subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks Rev. J. W. Edie spoke for a few minutes on the question under discussion, the object of his remarks being to denounce those who were opposed to the system by giving the cold shoulder thereon. The gauntlet thus thrown down was taken up by Messrs. W. W. Pike and R. S. Smith, the first of whom objected principally to the fact that important parts of the sacred scriptures were entirely ignored by the uniform lesson system, and the latter gentleman decried it not only unwise, but against the principles of Bible liberty to be bound down by any fixed series of questions and answers. Mr. Settlemeyer, of Wilmore, on the contrary, bore testimony to the great interest that had been awakened in the school under his charge by the introduction of the uniform lessons. Rev. Taylor, on invitation, again spoke in favor of the system, after which an intermission of five minutes for the interchange of friendly greetings was announced.

At the conclusion of the brief intermission, "We praise thee, O! God, for the Law of Thy Love," was sung; after which the Rev. Taylor opened the "Question Box" and proceeded to answer the several questions contained therein. The same gentleman subsequently discussed in a very interesting and instructive manner the subject of "Music in schools and families," impressing particularly upon his hearers the importance of enunciating distinctly the words of the hymn or song while singing, and gave a practical exercise in rising and singing.

Adjournment at 10 P. M. to meet at 9 P. M. on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Want of space prevents an extended report of the second day's proceedings. Rev. Taylor, in opening the discussion of "What to do with our pastor," related a number of amusing anecdotes, and the ensuing hour was spent in profitable enthusiasm on the subject. A detailed report of the condition of the Sabbath Schools showed them to be in a prosperous condition, though all the schools were not heard from. The gratifying statement was the large number—over 250—of conversions during the year.

The question of "Music" was re-opened and discussed at length by Messrs. A. Hatch and McFarren and Rev. R. A. Fink.

Hon. A. A. Barker and J. C. Martin were elected delegates to the State Sunday school convention at Scranton.

The afternoon session opened with the discussion of "How to ask questions." Mr. Taylor gave several valuable hints upon this subject, and after the minutes of the previous session were read the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A MONSTER RAFT.—Our friend Bob McCormick, of Cherry Tree, knows as little, perhaps, about the rules of the prize ring as a dog knows about his daddy, and hence when we say he returned last week from a sparring expedition down the river, we don't wish to be understood as insinuating that he was "traveling on his muscle" in the general acceptation of that term. He was, however, on a sparring expedition, as stated, having taken to Marietta, as one of the joint owners, a raft containing twenty-one spars, every stick of which was large enough for a ship's mast, the largest measuring 90 feet in length and 44 inches in diameter at a joint twenty feet from the butt. The work of eighteen horses and twelve men were required for two days to bank the monster preparatory to rafting, and it was acknowledged by the oldest and most experienced dealers at Marietta to be the finest raft that has descended the river for many years, it being something very unusual for every spar in a raft of this kind to be of sufficient length to make a ship's mast. The twenty-one spars were sold at the contract price of $2,800, but had not the bargain been made in advance, $700 more could have been realized from their sale, that much additional having been offered for the entire lot. These spars were cut on land of Mr. Porter Kinkead, who, as the Altoona *Tribune* might have stated while at it, was not the only former citizen of Blair county interested in the enterprise, Mr. McCormick having been about the same time and for many years a resident of Hollidaysburg.

—As will be seen elsewhere in our paper, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., chairman of the Democratic county committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee on Monday, June 8th, the first day of the *second* week of court, which call explains itself.—We understand from Mr. Sechler that at the proposed meeting of the committee no definite time will be fixed for holding the county convention, but that it will not likely be called to assemble before Monday, Aug. 24th—a proposition in which we entirely concur. In our paper last week we suggested Monday, the 10th of August, but two weeks *later* can do no harm to the prospect or political fortunes of any candidate who may be placed on the ticket.

NOTICE.—The attention of ladies is invited to the elegant assortment of millinery goods, bonnets, hats, trimmings, etc., just received by Mrs. R. E. Jones, at her emporium on High street, East Ward.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, May 11, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—It has been rare of late that a local letter from Northern Cambria has appeared in your columns, and although at present there is little of general or even special interest to write about, there is an instance of affliction to a gentleman well known throughout the northern part of the county that deserves notice on account of its distressing peculiarities and long continuance. I allude to the case of John Elder, Esq., who has been confined to his bed for nearly three years. His illness was induced or at least followed upon a severe wound inflicted on one of his feet by an axe. This wound healed in a few weeks, but from that time until the present a succession of running sores, or rather discharges, from different parts of his limbs, have followed each other, or, as has frequently been the case, several such discharges have afflicted him at one and the same time. During all this long period he has also suffered and is still suffering with pains which it would be impossible to describe, but which are as constant in their unwelcome visits as they are excruciating in their tortures. The condition of the 'squire meantime appears to be an impenetrable mystery to the medical fraternity, he having thus far without any substantial benefit, except perhaps a temporary relief from pain, been under the care of physicians from various parts of the country. To describe all the phases of this lamentable case would require columns; but my purpose now is merely to call the attention of his friends in particular to the fact that his helpless condition still continues, hoping that as advertising so frequently leads to success the making public of this deplorable case may not be without good results. It is needless to say that his condition is one that is attended with heavy expense, and as he is utterly unable to help himself, any assistance that would be rendered by those who are able to do so would not only be a great blessing to him but would be the means of laying up treasures for the charitably-inclined where "the moth cannot penetrate and the rust consumeth not." CARROLLTOWN.

WASHINGTON TWP., May 12, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—Local news of any importance is scarce in this vicinity at present. The weather is mild and pleasant, and everything in nature seems to be rejoiced at the arrival of beautiful Spring at last. Our farmers are busily engaged at present in their several labors of sowing and planting seed, etc. Your correspondent was out in the question yesterday, when he sipped in thirty-five bushel of it, which, as Sol. Cities would say, is pretty good for a greenhorn.

The Literary Society in this township is still in a flourishing condition. The attendance has been much larger since the weather has become favorable. I was present on last Saturday evening and was surprised to see so large and respectable a crowd of ladies and gentlemen present besides those interested in the debate. The question discussed was, "Which is the most use to a community, the miser or the spendthrift?" The following took part in the debate: P. A. McGough, John Itel, Wm. Donahue and Francis Lilly appeared as the party of the first part, and George Gallagher, James Itel and T. D. McGough maintained the latter proposition. The question was argued for a considerable time with much energy and no little skill. The persons selected to decide the merits of the arguments, Messrs. John Dempsey, James Skelly and M. McHugh, gave their verdict in favor of the argument condemnatory of the miser. So it would seem an unwise plan to hoard up money even in time of panic.

I hope "Local" will keep cooler than the weather has been for a day or two past. More news next time, I hope. Yours, &c.,

LIBERAL.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.—It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. The system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large potions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,

WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

THE "VICTOR."—It is a well established fact, which experience more fully demonstrates, that patents are susceptible of improvements and defects remedied. In no case do we see this fact more fully exemplified than in the Sewing Machines of the present day, many of them being almost worthless for lack of the more recent improvements simplifying and adapting them to more general service. In this particular we notice in our market the "VICTOR," introduced by Mr. M. L. BROWN, agent for Cambria county. Mr. B. has had several years experience selling the "Singer," and well knows that the "*Victor*," in its more modern construction, far excels any other Sewing Machine offering in our town or vicinity. Its superiority consists principally in its improved shuttle, its interchangeable drop feed, its tension, its straight self-adjusting needle, running more easily, rapidly and quietly, and in all notions being *positive*.—The agent for the "Victor" courts investigation and a thorough examination on the part of the public, well knowing that when any person purchases a machine it pays to look around. To be seen at his residence in the west end of Ebensburg.

—As the whitewashing season has come again, no doubt many of our readers will thank us in spirit at least for publishing the following recipe used by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department, which will answer on wood, brick and stone, nearly as well as paint, and is much cheaper:—Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, and with a painter's or whitewash brush.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING.—Dr. J. H. White, of he U. S. Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the St. Clair Hotel, corner of Penn and 6th streets, Pittsburg, for a few weeks, to cure those afflicted with stammering or stuttering. Best references from this State and all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Not one cent repuired until cured to your entire satisfaction. Call or send for a circular. 8-2.*

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL cures coughs, colds and consumption.—"Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops" banishes worms completely. For Dyspepsia there is no remedy so popular and effective as the Great American Dyspepsia Pills. Sold everywhere.

Communication.

EBENSBURG, May 14, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Solomon in his proverbs admonishes us that we should I "treat a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit," and to my thinking when he said this he meant also that when a villain endeavors to blackmail us we should not quietly submit while he befouls us with the lucubrations of his filthy mind, but should kick him out of our sight. Believing that such was the idea sought to be conveyed by the wise Solomon, I have concluded to take this notice of a miserable, self-abandoned blackmailer and political hummer who edits a dirty rag in the south of this county, and who for some purpose best known to himself saw fit to endeavor to throw mud on the writer hereof in the last issue of his sanctimonious machine, but in deigning to notice him I shall not pollute the columns of the FREEMAN by either mentioning his name or the name of his disreputable sheet.

This wretch among other things finds fault with the writer hereof because he does not give the advertising of the office he holds to the paper he (the blackmailer) publishes. I have only to say in this connection that society judges a man by the company he keeps, and therefore am not disposed to patronize either a liar, thief, hummer, renegade, blackmailer, or reformatory; but, instead, will continue to furnish the advertising of my office to respectable newspapers only. I do not wish it to be understood that I am offended at this pitiable engineer of a dung-cart. Far from it, for I know full well that he is only in his proper element when he gets down into a filthy pool and endeavors to throw mud on respectable passers-by. Such a creature is beneath the notice of any one possessing self-respect; yet, in accordance with the wise counsel of King Solomon, and in order that all may know the contempt I entertain for this miserable apology for a man, I have concluded to fight him for once, and only once, with his own weapons. Further than that, I ask no justification at his hands. If I should ever want him five dollars will secure his services to abuse his best friend, provided said friend does not possess five dollars and fifteen cents with which to buy him off.

My dealings with the people of this county and the discharge of the duties of the office which they have been so kind as to honor me with is the standard by which I must be judged, and not by the judgment which may be passed upon me by a mercenary creature whom I have never allowed to bleed me. More than that, any slime or filth he may see proper in the future to throw at me will not provoke me ever again to take any notice of him, as I do not desire to enter into a controversy with a thing that has no character to lose and cares nothing for those who have.

Apologizing to the readers of the FREEMAN for holding this filthy hound up before them and exposing his befouled and filthy carcass to the public gaze, I will let him drop back into the sewer of his own choosing and wash from my hands the filth and slime which invariably attaches to the palms of those who handle such a loathsome thing. JAMES M. SINGER.

HYMENEAL.

McCALL—WESS.—Married, at the Catholic church, Wilmore, on Tuesday last, by Rev. H. McHugh, Mr. Philip McCall and Miss Kate Wess, both of Croyle township.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Alias Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Saturday, the 30th day of May**, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Henry Martz, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, fronting on the P. R. R. and adjoining lands of John Hamilton, Christopher Leip and others, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of John Burns. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of L. Strauss.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Edward C. Shaun, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Peter McGough, John Nagle, Philip Cooper, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, about 5 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one story plank house and board stable, now in the occupancy of John Settlemoyer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lloyd & Co., endorsees of James Null et. al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Rose, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Adams township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Martin Custer, David Kring, Samuel Fulmer, and others, containing 23 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Joseph Rose. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Boyer.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 11, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon., Al. Vend. Expon.*, and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Monday, the 1st day of June** next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Joseph Smay, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Catharine Crum, Jas. McGough, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 75 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-and-one-half story frame house and two frame bank barns and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Wm. Smay. Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Smay, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Martin & Co., Thomas M'Connell, and others, containing 153 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Z. Endress.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Crook, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Hulbert, Jacob Moose, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 10 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of John V. Crook.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Bradley.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William Miller, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county adjoining lands of John Manion, Thos. J. Byrne, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Wm. Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Johnston Moore.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Thomas T. Williams, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of William Selders, John Lloyd, Griffith Lloyd, and others, containing 350 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of Thos. T. Williams. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John T. Williams.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of F. Fulmer, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north-west side of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road; thence by a ten foot alley 160 feet to an alley; thence by said alley 50 feet to a post; thence 160 feet to the Turnpike Road; thence along north-west side of said road 55 feet to the place of beginning;—known on Myers' extension as Lot No. 2, having thereon erected a two story frame house and board stable, now in the occupancy of Thomas Jalanes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Thomas Donahoe, for use of F. A. Shoemaker.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Anthony Vowinkle, of, in and to a certain messuage, tenement, or tract of land, situate in White township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Joseph Miller, John Spade, ——— Figart, and others, containing 400 acres, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one story frame house, frame barn, and saw mill. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Cresswell, Trustee of Catharine Vowinkel.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Adam Bowers, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Washington Lloyd, Peter Stiffler, and others, containing 5 acres, more or less, all cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Joseph Bowers, and a one-and-a-half story plank house and shoemaker shop, now in the occupancy of Adam Bowers. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Abraham Bartlebaugh.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Michael Barnicle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of St. Augustine, Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of Joseph Myers, James McKenzie, and others, having thereon erected a two story house, known as the "Washington Hotel," now in the occupancy of Harry Markell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Einstine & Bro.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 15, 1874.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of real estate and personal property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of the 10th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 3RD DAY OF JUNE next, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Florinda Hess, widow of George Hess, late of Summerhill township, deceased—$310.22.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Magdalen Calahan, widow of Andrew Calahan, late of Chest Springs borough, deceased—$280.20

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Trefts, widow of John J. Trefts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased—$108.35.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain real estate and personal property appraised and set apart for Sarah McAlmany, widow of Francis McAlmany, late of Washington township, dec'd, —$200.00. JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., May 4, 1874.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following applications for License have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office and will be presented at the ensuing term of Court, which convenes in Ebensburg on MONDAY, the 1ST DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1874:

TAVERN.

Chest Springs Borough—John Litzinger, S. A. McGough.

Chest Township—Thomas Ott, George Crook.

Croyle Township—Andrew Adams, Jos. S. Paul, Frank Kurtz, Michael Gates.

Carrolltown Borough—Andrew H. Haag, Paul Ellwanger, Lawrence Schroth.

Carrol Township—Joseph Yahner.

Clearfield Twp.—Harry Marlett, John Sweres.

Ebensburg Borough—John Fitzharris, Michael Latterner, West Ward; Lin.on & Son, East Ward.

Gallitzin Borough—M. McMorris, John Woods, W. D. Macomber.

Susquehanna Township—Matthew Dignum, Margaret Cane.

Summitville Bor.—Christian Reich, Wm. Linton, John E. Boland.

Susquehanna Twp.—Peter W. Helfrick.

Washington Township—Georga Wenderoth, Valentine Maltale, Joseph Horner.

Washington Township—Geo. W. Mullin, Christopher Robine, Jacob S. Kiel.

EATING HOUSE.

Carrolltown Bor.—Julius Stich, Henry Blum.

Loretto Bor.—Florian Engele, Francis X. Hald.

Summitville Borough—George J. Swaderer.

Wilmore Borough—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.

Gallitzin Borough—M. F. Kelly.

Washington Township—Mark B. McLaughlin.

J. R. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, May 4, 1874-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to hear and decide upon the exceptions to the second account of MARY NAGLE, Adm'x of RICHARD H. NAGLE, late of Susquehanna township, dec'd, and report distribution of the balance in her hands; notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, May 1, 1874.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of OTTO HELLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Washington township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET HELLE, Administratrix.

Washington Twp., May 8, 18.4.-6.*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against inter

THE BAD BOY.

CHAPTER I—INTRODUTORY.

His name was John Henderson Tompkins, and he was going on thirteen years old. He had freckles all over his nose, chewed plug tobacco, and loafed around select schools and put tin ears on boys smaller than himself. His father was killed by a Canada saw-log, his only sister slept in the silent tomb, and his mother divided her time between gossiping and canvassing for money for the heathen in Africa.

CHAPTER II—THUSLY.

Thus it will be seen that there was no one to give John Henderson Tompkins any domestic attention beyond an occasional whack with a slipper, which made him the worse. He wasn't sent to school; never had to take a dose of caster oil; was allowed to go around with a letter in the postoffice and his pants supported by a magnificent belt of packthread twine, and if he wasn't home at 10 o'clock at night his mother felt perfectly sure that he would dump down somewhere and be home in time for codfish and potatoes in the morning.

CHAPTER III—SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.

John Henderson Tomkins' mother never took him on her knee and asked him if he knew what was beyond the bright stars, and if he knew where he'd go to if he grew up an awful liar and horse-thief. She never told him about the Children of Egypt, Moses in the bulrushes, or Daniel in the lion's den, and its no wonder that he grew up to be a bad boy. She didn't have sticking plasters ready when he got a cut; and Sunday mornings there was no one to rub him behind his ears, fill his eyes with soap and water, and comb his hair the wrong way.

CHAPTER IV—HIS PECULIARITIES.

Everything which happened in the village was laid at John Henderson Tompkins' door. "It's some of that boy's work," they said, whenever a bushel of plums, a watermelon or a peck of peaches mysteriously disappeared. He was probably guilty of everything charged, as when he died they found where he had hidden seventeen stolen cow-bells, forty axes, ever so many saw-bucks, fifteen or twenty front gates and I can't remember how many shovels.

CHAPTER V—DOWN ON HIM.

In time, as the reader was informed in a previous chapter, the adult male population of the village got down on John Henderson Tompkins. Old maids jabbed at him with umbrellas; merchants flung pound weights at him; shoemakers dosed him with strap-oil, and the grocers always looked around for John Henderson when they wanted to heave out bad eggs and spoiled fruits.

CHAPTER VI—HIS AMBITIONS.

You might think they would have eventually succeeded in breaking the boy's spirit and dashing his hopes, but they couldn't do it. He had the ambition which nothing could check. He wanted to be a bold pirate and sail the raging main, and he was patiently waiting for the time to come when he could wear No. 10 boots and swear in a voice like the echoes of a bass viol.—He would be content to crawl into hen-roosts and to creep around horse-barns for a few years, but then—but then—

CHAPTER VII—EFFORTS AT REFORM.

Some of the more philanthropic citizens made strenuous efforts to reform the boy. They locked him up in a smoke-house for a week; they clubbed him until he couldn't yell, and they held him under a pump until he was as limp as a rag, but as soon as they let him go he went right back to his old habits again.

CHAPTER VIII—NEARING HIS END.

John Henderson Tompkins had kept this thing up for eight or nine years when our story opens, and he was nearing his end. Justice overtakes the guilty sooner or later, and justice was laying low for this bad boy. He had the cheek to believe that he would live to be a hundred years old, but he was to be taken down a peg or two, and his mother left an orphan.

CHAPTER IX—THE END.

One day while in the heyday of his wickedness, John Henderson Tompkins came upon something new in the line of plunder. It was a pile of little cans labeled "Nitro Glycerine—Hands Off—Dangerous Poison," etc., but he couldn't read, and he didn't care a copper. He carried a can behind the meeting-house and sat down on a rock to open it. There wasn't any guardian angel around to tell him that he'd get busted if he fooled with that can, and so he spit on his hands and gave it a whack on the stone.

CHAPTER X—OBITUARY.

The folks all ran out, and a good deal of trouble they found in separating the pieces of meeting-house from the pieces of boy, but they got together enough of John Henderson to fill a cigar box and answer as the basis of a funeral. They buried the remains in a quiet nook, and the gravestone maker put a little lamb on the headstone to show that John Henderson Tompkins was meek and lovely. M. QUAD.

How It Came to Pass.—The following, by a school girl of fourteen, shows a very fine vein of humor. The composition was prompted by the following state of facts: Margaret is a school teacher, faithful and painstaking. She advised her "young ideas" to form an association for the purpose of improving their elocution and literary acquirements. The proposition met with disapproval and evoked the annexed effort from the "Rosa" referred to in the essay:

"And it came to pass in the days of Margaret, sister of Sarah, that the voice of the ungrammatical was heard in the land, and the voice of Elocution perished and was not heard, and the stammerer and the stutterer, and the thick-tongued flourished.—And Margaret said unto the maidens of Section A of the school in the street called Grove, nigh unto Hudson, 'Form ye into a society and select a leader from your midst and reform the elocution, so that our principal, Elizabeth, will bless us and cause her face to shine upon us.' And the maidens said neither yea nor nay, but a murmur arose in A, and said Ketch, of the race of Isaac, 'Yes, let us do this thing,' for Ketch was versed in elocution. But Rosa said, 'Nay! since the Lord made me with all my senses, I shall not turn fool for all the aged maidens of York,'—for Rosa's heart hankered not after elocution. Then said Florence unto Rosa, and Ida, and Anastasia, and other young maidens, 'Since this is be, let us take Mary Ann, of the tribe of McVeany, for our leader, for where in the land canst thou find a greater sponter than this maiden?' Therefore, ye maidens, reflect—be wise, and when ye come together in the congregation, do ye not let Ketch, Hatch, and McVeany do the spouting, and do ye sit by and hold your peace 'fast,' and say to Margaret, the sister of Sarah: 'How can I speak when I have no voice, and how be a fool when I was made wise, and how spout with dry lips, when I have not the wherewith to wet my whistle?'—This do, and verily believe thou shalt have a demerit and thou shalt dwell long outside of the door of A."

The adoption of the peculiar diction of the Bible, the lengthened sentences without being in the least involved, and the extreme youth of the authoress, make it a literary curiosity of peculiar interest.

It is true that one swallow doesn't make a Summer, but it comes summers near it.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price, etc.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILLSBEE'S REMEDY FOR FITS. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

B. T. Babbitt's

PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH,

OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 one lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap with this Potash accompany each package. B. T. BABBITT,

[4-17.-2m.] 64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

TEA. AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 24, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt Wells for circulars."

The Scathe, of Sept. 20th, says: "Robt Wells is thoroughly reliable." [4-17.-2m.]

Loretto Marble Works.

PRICES REDUCED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS; also, Designs for Scotch Granite Monuments. We desire to invite the attention of the public to our beautiful Designs for Monuments and Tombstones, made of the very best Italian and American Marbles, and which will be furnished at as low rates as similar work can be obtained in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and work shipped to any point at our risk. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Remember that our designs and our work will compare favorably with any in the State. WILKINSON & KELLY.

Loretto, March 12, 1874.-tf.

16 The Oldest Establishment. 16

B. J. Williams, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES

At low prices. STORE SHADES Made and *Lettered* to order. BLINDS REPAINTED and TRIMMED to look equal to new. PLAIN SHADES of the NEWEST Goods, with *Fringe to match*, hung with *patent self-balance spring fixture*. LACE SHADES, *Lambrequins* of elegant designs, *Gilt and Walnut Cornices, Upholstery Goods, &c.*

16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

April 17, 1874.-3m.

WEST STREET HOTEL

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West St.,

NEW YORK.

A Temperance House,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGE very moderate. The best meals and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

[4-17.-6m.] T. B. BABBITT, Proprietor.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new-lyfitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of the patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	50 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Portage NAIL WORKS,

Duncansville, Blair Co., Pa.

NAILS.

THE above Works, being again operated by the undersigned, offers to the trade a full supply of their justly celebrated NAILS at lowest prices.

JOHN MUSSELMAN.

Duncansville, March 18, 1874.-3m.

SCIENTIFIC.

Scientific Men Scientifically Studied.—Mr. Francis Galton, well known for his researches in regard to hereditary mental powers, has been pursuing these studies. He made personal inquiries of one hundred and eighty leading scientific men of the day, and on their replies based his conclusions. Most important was the almost persistent combination of remarkable energy of body with remarkable energy of the mind. Size of head was considered and as a general rule, was larger than of ordinary gentlemen. Still, remarkably many scientific men had small heads, and the small heads were remarkable for activity. Health was a marked feature. Independance of spirit and tenacity of purpose were also most marked characteristics of men of science, and notably a large proportion were men of business, as principals of large commercial or mercantile concerns. The great incentive to science seemed, to the author, to be innate taste, and in character he regarded the scientific mind as anti-feminine. As to hereditary qualities, that of health seemed most essentially due to parentage; and on the parental side the influence of qualities was apparently on the father's side in the proportion of 128 to 45 on the mother's side. A combination of all essential qualities seemed necessary to the production of a man of mark, and that the laws of chances and alternatives came in to give actuality to results. In regard to education, the general condition seemed to be that they were not tied down in their studies to particular subjects, but were given to the investigation of many.

An Invention wanted, is an efficient method of preventing crossing on telegraph wires. We were recently in the manufacturing establishment of a wealthy firm whose office is located down town several miles from their works. The office and the manufactory have been connected with a telegraph line, as is the custom with many works similarly situated, remote from the general office in which sales, correspondence, and financial transactions are conducted. We are told, however, that it was not in use on account of the difficulty of keeping the wire from crossing other wires between the office and the works. This difficulty exists in a great many cases in our large cities, where almost every street has wires passing over it. Some simple insulating device, which can be applied to the wires at the points where they come in contact in crossing, and which could be easily applied, could hardly fail of securing a large sale.

How to Light a Fire.—All housekeepers have some time realized the difficulty of lighting a fire on a still, damp morning, when the chimney will not draw, and vigorous blowing proves ineffectual. Science explains the trouble as "caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney, by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled." This may be remedied by first lighting a few bits of shavings or paper placed upon the top: thus, by the heated air forcing itself into the chimney and establishing there an upward current, the room is kept free from the gas or smoke which is so apt to fill the room; and the fire can then be lighted from below, with good success.

How to Insert Screws in Plaster Walls.—The following note on this subject was originally published by us, and has lately been going the rounds of the press. It is worth reproducing, for it is often desirable to insert screws in plastered walls without attaching them to any woodwork, but when we turn them in, the plaster gives way and our effort is vain. And yet a screw may be inserted in plaster so as to hold light pictures &c., very firmly. The best plan is to enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, moisten the edges of the hole thoroughly with water, and fill it with plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, &c., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set, the screw will be held very strongly.

What is Meant by Horse Power.—The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 pounds is a fair minutes average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.

Dressing for Leather.—Preparations designed to soften and preserve leather are numerous, and are largely sold; but a decided preference is given by many persons to castor oil, applied clear and without being heated. Boots treated with it are said to retain their water-proof quality, as well as their pliability and ease in wearing, until they are fairly worn out. When it is used for greasing belts for machinery, those pests, the rats, give it a wide berth. On old leather, lampblack may be added with good effect, but it is not required on new. For wagons and buggies, also, castor oil is highly recommended for its lubricating virtues and the durability it imparts.

Consuming Smoke.—Some interesting experiments have lately been made with a view to ascertaining the best method of consuming the smoke of soft coal furnaces, and, after a careful examination and test of a number of mechanical appliances designed to effect this object, the conclusion was reached that nothing is so simple and effective in preventing the escape of smoke as the introduction of sufficient oxygen into the furnace to effect complete combustion of the fuel, and thus prevent the formation of any smoke at all. This effect can easily be produced by the use of a patent blower, which takes but little room, and does good service.

NEW STORE Building,

JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

Having purchased largely for cash, and many of our goods having been bought since the Panic, we are able to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS!

AND OUR CUSTOMERS SHALL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

We will sell at prices to make the money of our patrons go as far as possible.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

ALPACAS

AND

Waterproofs.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

Goods bought before the Panic are

MARKED Down

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VELVETEENS

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Wholesale Department

ON SECOND FLOOR.

GOODS AT NEW YORK AND PHIL'A PRICES

—AT—

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN SYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS.

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf. E. J. MILLS.

OLENA!

The best Oil in the world for machinery.

It will not chill.

It will not gum.

It is equal to the best Lard Oil.

If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to

PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,

OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

No. 360 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.-tf. JAS. L. ZAHM, Cashier.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general banking business transacted.

113 and 115 Clinton St., JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

Look at the Prices.

HEAVY BLACK ALPACAS,

NEWLY OPENED,

At 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 Cts.

ELEGANT WATERPROOFS!

IN ALL NEW COLORS!

Navy Blue, New Green, New Brown,

GOLD MIXED AND GREEN MIXED

WATERPROOFS

At the Reduced Price.

BLACK WATERPROOFS at 75 Cts.

FLANNELS!

RED AND WHITE FLANNEL,

OPERA FLANNEL,

BARRED FLANNEL,

Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel,

Yard Wide Country Flannel,

Rob Roy and Blue Flannels.

FELT SKIRTS from 75c. to $2.

BALMORAL SKIRTS VERY CHEAP.

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

WOOLEN HOSE!

AT LOWEST PRICES, AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

IRON AND NAILS

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1,'71.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

Origin of "Quakers."

Every established custom has some singular origin, and the adoption of blinders for horses' eyes is traced back to the time of Queen Victoria's father. The Duke of Kent, who at one time woefully in debt. Being a prince he could not be sued at common law, or arrested, but a ribbon stretched across the sidewalk must not be broken by the duke. His creditors contented themselves by tying this ribbon to cumpel him to walk in the street, or go back. So he had to travel in a coach-and-four. His off leader got one eyed." The duke could not stop the team, and this white eye made the horse more pleasant to look upon. Here was a princely fix. Poverty and no credit at the roost, and it seemed that no one of His Highness would have to go on foot. One of his drivers lit upon the blinker idea. If one was fixed to the head of the off horse. It completely hid the white eye, and a blind was put on the other horse to make things even and uniform. Our stage coaches driven through the country with blinkers on the horses, that is, with leather outside of each head-stall, and that for continued many years, or until railroad wagons came in vogue, and then they were placed on each head-stall. Because the duke was not poor because of his earrings with sound horses, or else of sound eyes, we, to-day, after a hundred years' experience, follow the fashion set by him. The propriety of these appendages to the head-stall has never been questioned by any one, not even by the sage humanitarians "Cruelty to animals." It keeps the horse from poverty of the Duke of Kent, and, therefore, is legitimate from it princely origin. So the old proverb, "that it is some of the world than out of the fashion," is fluences many, very many of our customs of this day. This rule the origin of which is no doubt that while horses were driven so that they escape the sight of many things that might induce sudden fright, found out that it is useful in itself, therefore, The use of blinders is compartively few households now, and manufactured without blinds, and a set of harness would look incomplete without.

A Very Obedient Dog.

Last Tuesday night, says the New York *Republican*, a stranger, just for amusement, gave several bystanders specimens of his dog's acquirements, at the corner of Fulton and St. Charles streets. The master left the dog without gesture of any kind, told him to walk across the street, find a fight, and get into it. Doggy did, and that luctantly, as the wagon was a new one, finally complied. He was then told to look up a fire-plug and mount it. He looked around searched a moment, and in the meantime Tray pleased his owner. He was commanded to hunt up a lamp-post, and with fore-feet on it. This done, he was told to go into the Pelican saloon, find a chair, sit in it; and then to lie down as though poisoned dog. These orders were obeyed in the most common-place tone of voice. In most of the time the least would suggest the master, yet he obeyed quite as readily as a willing servant, apparently understanding the English language very well. Other dogs that ever showed off on Chatham that one is entitled to the premium who witnessed the performances was only amused, but greatly astonished. In fact, one individual, having witnessed the tion of the antics, declared that he did not and would not suffer himself to acts that looked so altogether unnatural.

Wedding Ceremonies on the

There are still many of the old remaining, of which one of the most iar is the wedding, which has some features of those in the northern Germany. An orator is the best tations, who is often the village ter. He makes a formal speech house, which all the people are On the morning of the wedding all panies the bridegroom and go the house of the bride, where they together, after which he asks the father and mother, reminds all the noble qualities of the and beseeching them to give their willingly away, as he is sure love happiness is in store for her. then "takes the word," and dark side of the picture, all the numerous difficulties of the and the many virtuous qualities bride. After this performance the bride departs together with her and they then proceed to the amidst the prayers and tears of the relatives and the assembled on, and, in order to keep up the flow of spirits, musicians often with song.

Early Rising Made Easy.

"My old friend," said Rossiter writer, "fixed his alarum so that it ordained moment the bedclothes ged from the bed, and Rossiter

"I have myself somewhere in and specifications for a patent—which arrangement was applied for—which arrangement a and wheelworks under the bedstead at the appointed moment lifts the six feet, and delivers the sleeper on the now horizontal foot-board.

"He is not apt to sleep long after

"Rossiter found another contrivance worked better. The alarum-clock match, which lighted the lamp which the water for Rossiter's shaving.

"If Rossiter stayed in bed too water boiled over upon his razor, shirt, and prayer-book his mother pocket-book, and all the other things he could put in a basin under when he went to bed; so he had to before that moment came."

It takes six goats a month to feed a boa-constrictor, and the Elizabeth thinks that two or three hundred repealers" could be made useful in the streets. Up around our Central where the playful shoals lounge to cliff, and the odorous Bay adolescent Hibernian, the moral, intelligent boa-constrictor enough to